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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE DEITY.

O thou, who hung with mighty hand
Thos air, this ocean, and this land
In void and vasty space;
Mid clouds, where awful thunders roll,
And lightnings leap from pole to pole,
Thee, O Most High, we trace.

We hear thee in the morning breeze,
We see thee in the towering trees,
That lift their heads to Heav'n;
And in the vegle that enshrouds
His pinions in the dusky clouds,
By furious whirlwinds driv'n.

We trace thee in the fragrant flower,
That blushes in the ambrosial bower
And in the silver dew,
In Summer's sheaf of golden grain,
In fish and rosy fruit again,
Thy form, O God, we view

In all the insects of the air,
The fishes that the flood doth bear,
Thy presence still we trace;
To all that fly, or creep, or walk,
To all that sing, or howl, or talk,
Extends thy glorious grace.

When midnight, with her rayless robe,
Enshrouds in gathering gloom the globe,
And silence stills the air;
Or when Sol, soaring night away,
Hangs high in Heav'n the lamp of day,
Thou art still every where.

The earth and all the orbs that roll,
Ev'n to the centre of the whole,
O God, thy presence own;
Thy finger motion gives or none,
Thou hast an eye in every one,
On every one a throne.

We see the flaming comet fly
Millions of miles along the sky,
And there thy finger see;
Yes, where old Saturn's dim light curls,
And all those glittering groups of worlds
Fill up immensity.

Thou art the source of gravity,
Attraction is but pow'r from thee,
Thy finger moves the whole;
Thou art of all that fill the skies,
To where the solar system lies,
The centre and the soul.

MILFORD BARD.

Sacred to the memory of Anthony A. Palmer, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, who departed this life on 9th August, 1828, in the 40th year of his age.

Lo! the vital spark has fled,
Life's conflicting storm is o'er,
Palmer's numbered with the dead,
Still he lives to die no more

Here, before the throne of God,
Clothed in raiment white and pure,
Washed in Jesus' precious blood,
Stands the man whom we deplore.

Anthony! my brother, friend!
Dost thou think on aught below?
Does thy spirit downward tend?
Does thy heart with friendship glow?

Does thy bosom heave with pain
When oppression lifts the rod?
Art thou anxious to maintain
Justice in the church of God.

Happy spirits cannot mourn,
Raised by a celestial birth,
On etherial wings they're borne
Far above the things of earth.

Once I dropped the mournful tear
O'er the oppressor and the oppressed,
Sorrow cannot enter here—
Mine is a perpetual rest.'

Highly favored, rest in peace—
Rest in Jesus' precious love;
We will pray and never cease,
Till we join the church above.

TRATHES.

THE SKIES.

We know that yonder splendid arch above
Is but the air that breathes around us here,
And those uncounted orbs, that seem to move
So gloriously on their bright career,
Travelling amid the sky, are far away
From where they seem to shed their glorious ray.

But we are wont, when gazing on the sky,
To deem that soft intimable blue
A real being, and the admiring eye
Still loves the illusion, still would deem it true,
That there's a path in that resplendent arch,
Where yonder silvery lights pursue their glorious march.

We love to cherish the illusive hope,
That, could we reach the starry vault on high,
The wide expanse of its majestic scope,
Would not retire from us, as we drew nigh,
But we should see it standing glorious there,
A marble arch high-raised upon the air.

And those bright orbs like silver lamps would shed
Their light serene from that high canopy,
And we should see them burning o'er our head
And softly gilding all the scenery
Of the wide amphitheatre, where time
Displays his varied scenes and characters sublime.

But there are moments when the sky assumes
A softer look, a more etherial blue;
It seems no more material but becomes
So pure, we deem 'twere easy to look through,
And see it opening upwards to the court,
Where heaven's sublime hierarchies resort.

ARCOLD.

SONG.

Tell me where has my lover flown,
Say, whither wanders he?
A voice oft whispers to mine ear
He'll ne'er return to me.

Ah, cruel was he thus to leave
Her he did once adore!
Too cruel, he deserted me—
I ne'er shall see him more.

And now neglected and despised,
Here will I mourn and sigh—
Till, wearied with the ills of life,
I lay me down and die.

K.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

MATERNITY.

Woman's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty, has an irresistible bewitchingness: the blooming bride, led triumphantly to the hymenial altar, awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheeks fill with delight; but the charm of maternity is more sublime than these. Heaven has imprinted on the mother's face something beyond this world, something which claims kindred with the skies—the angelic smile, the tender look, the waking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe.

These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogize, and to portray which all description becomes ineffective. In the heart of man lies the lovely picture: it lives in his sympathies; it reigns in his affections his eyes look round in vain for such another object on the earth.

Maternity—ecstatic sound! so twined round our heart that it must cease to throb ere we forget it!—'Tis our first love! 'Tis part of our religion! Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are first uplifted to it: we cling to it in manhood, we almost worship it in old age—He who can enter an apartment, and behold the tender babe feeding upon its mother's beauty, nourished by the tide of life which flows through her generous veins, without a panting bosom and grateful eye, is no man, but a monster. He who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence without thinking that "of such is the kingdom of heaven!" or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she should break its slumbers, without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse of life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert.

It is, perhaps, the privilege of woman only, to extract the sting of grief from others, by the gentle patience with which she is taught by nature, to set the example of meek endurance. Her first step in the career of duty, is generally by the bed of sickness or of suffering. There she hushes helpless infancy to repose; and to the infirmity of age supplies the sweetness of cheerful patience. It is her province to smooth the angry passions, to allay the violence of intemperate man, to divert or sooth the querulousness of peevish, fretful tempers. It is here, in fine, to be a peacemaker on earth: and let her not disdain this, her allotted career, nor ever swerve from it. It has not the promise of the world's beatitudes or glories, but it is blessed, and it is glurious nevertheless; and oh! above all, let not those who ought to cherish and foster those gentle virtues, endeavor to stifle or eradicate them by substituting in their place the excitements of frivilous vanities, and the empty cares of dissipation.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BURIED HEART.

"From realms deceased
"Wakes as from sleep."—Darwin.

Whoever shall visit Gloucester-Town, in Virginia, will long gaze on the wild and splendid scenery, which nature, in a mood of wayward system and fantastic levity, has planted there. Towards the east is Chesapeake Bay, opening a boundless horizon to the observer, over which numerous dark and dense squadrons of wild fowl are flitting in airy courses. Here and there may be seen the diminished canvas of some solitary vessel, reflecting, in struggling and trembling lines, the brightness of the sunny day, or the fragile bark of the lazy fisherman, now hid beneath the billow, and at the next moment with the crested spray glittering on its summit. The ruined and desolate village of York is opposite: no busy hum of enterprise is heard from her moss-grown pavement; and where was once concentrated the opulence and chivalry of the AULD DOMINION, there remains nought but the melancholy vestiges of ruin. In the pathetic language of Persia's poet, "The spider has woven her web, and the owl has built his nest in the palace of Astracan." I wandered about this scene, with a heart impressed with the power of nature's God, and my feelings of patriotism kindled into affectionate devotion at the recollected triumphs of Liberty. My old and venerable guide interested me with a magical influence, and although the time has long passed, I still remember, with intense pleasure, the soul-beaming expression of his sunken eye, and the mild benignity of countenance which evinced that his life had been dedicated to the practice of virtue. He led me to a retired seat on the brink of the hill, and undisturbed, except by the wild screams of the snowy curlew, and the eagle's note of triumph, he related a tale which gave to every spot the most interesting associations.

Courtenay Melville was the pride of Stratford. Although descended from a noble and illustrious ancestry, she possessed no repelling and artificial hauteur, but was sweetly dignified and gently reserved. She was not tall—but who, when they gazed with rapture on the exquisite and delicate symmetry of her form, could coldly criticise! Her hair was of raven black, which occasionally fell in careless curls over a neck which might rival, in whiteness, the Parian marble. To a frank and benevolent disposition were added the fascinating graces of a polished education. Among her numerous suitors, she could easily discern the merit of Florio, amid the butterfly fops who declared their pretensions in all the pageantry of affected sensibility, and ere long she resigned to him that heart on which the romantic piety of love had deeply impressed his image. The day was fixed for their union, and that period of life which calls into active energy all the trembling sensations of the heart, was spent by them in calm anticipations of an endearing and unclouded prospect of happiness. But alas! how soon does stern reality prostrate the gay frost-work of fancy, and annul all the airy fabrics of ideal bliss. Florio was ordered to join the regiment to which he was an officer, then about to embark for America. He received his orders with apparent indifference, while his heart was agitated to distraction by contending emotions. He would not degrade the character of his station, by a resignation of the post of duty and honor for slothful and luxurious ease—but could he leave the adored object of his affections?

He soon made Courtenay acquainted with the heart-corroding care which then tortured him.—She, though deeply affected with the intelligence, urged him to sail, and trust to that Providence which ever guarded and protected virtuous rectitude: and oh! when you return, covered with laurels, the pride and ornament of your country, will I not then find your heart still constant and still sincere! *It* shall return, and the ecstatic memory of thy loveliness shall ever be my guide in glory's path. Impressing on her pallid cheek a burning kiss, and sighing the whisperings of adieu, he fled with precipitation from that influence which might, even in one moment, sever the honor of the soldier.

With a deep and bitter melancholy of heart, Florio embarked at Plymouth, and after a speedy and prosperous voyage, he soon reached the shore of America. In many a sanguinary contest, laurels freshened around his reputation, and he soon acquired, by the daring chivalry and desperate enterprise of his character, the confidence of the whole army—and they who, in time of perilous danger and conflict, rallied around his white plume, always found themselves in the path to victory and distinction.*

A full tide of success had for a time accompanied the progress of the American army.—The brave and noble Cornwallis had gradually retreated before the band of patriot heroes, flushed with the confidence of victory, until he was besieged in the little town of York. The American troops day after day rapidly advanced their works, and annoyed the enemy with a continued and destructive fire. At last a general attack from the American batteries opened on the British entrenchments. The deafening roar of artillery, the clashing of armor, and the shrieks of the wounded, all gave to the scene a wild and dismal coloring. The gay and chivalric officer fell indiscriminately with the private, and many a brave heart breathed its last sigh, while the bitter memory of wives and children far across the wave, came gathering in horror over the dying moments of the soldier.

The standard of St. George yet floated in triumph on the British entrenchments, and although torn in shreds by the enemy's fire, it still flickered the dazzling beacon of glory, amid the sulphureous smoke of the battle. A shot, too truly aimed, struck in the earth where it was planted. It trembled for a moment, and amid the anxious gaze of the multitude, it was prostrated to the earth.

Is there no British soldier here? cried Cornwallis, as he rapidly urged his foaming steed.

But ere he had uttered these words, Florio had ascended the entrenchments, and while thousands of eyes were directed to him, he raised the prostrate standard, and it again floated in proud majesty. A continued and glaring stream of fire was directed against him, and alas! a ball, too truly aimed, threw him headlong from the ramparts, while a heart-thrilling shriek, from thousands of his comrades, was his dismal knell. Life was fast quivering in its frail abode, and turning to one of his companions he faintly said, "Carry my heart to Courtenay."—He fixed his eyes with intense expression on the standard, which then fitfully glared in the rich and mellow beams of the setting sun. The close and heavy fire of the American cannon had become slow and unsteady. The vapor and smoke had in vast waves fled before the western breeze, and while a flood of glory, which broke from the western horizon, lightened in a brilliant stream o'er his pallid countenance, he gazed with chivalric rapture on the floating standard, shouted victory, and—expired.

A few years since, continued the old man, on a bleak and stormy day in November, a small skiff was discovered at the mouth of York river, pursuing its course upwards, under a full display of sail. It anchored off this place, and two strangers, of genteel deportment and military costume, soon landed, and lodged themselves at the only house of entertainment in the town.—In a few days they were noticed by the inhabitants to be closely employed in surveying every nook and corner of the place. They were discovered to use mathematical instruments of a novel construction, and to note with accuracy every tree and house. The cobbler of the village, who was at once its oracle and philosopher, after due deliberation, summoned a meeting of the inhabitants, and prefacing much on the subject of his devotion to the interests of the corporation, proceeded to inform his audience, that the strangers, who then excited their curiosity, were "money diggers," and that they ought to be strictly watched. This report was soon circulated with rapidity. The strangers were followed with attention, and wherever they marked a tree, it soon fell beneath the axe of the cobbler, or some of his associates, (for he had sagely united himself with all the ditchers and grave-diggers of the neighborhood,) its roots were torn up, and every stone which struck against the spade excited the most sanguine expectations.

The innkeeper always evinced a distant and becoming air of mute respect to his guests. His wife, whose curiosity had been tortured into a painful agony of suffering, was shrewdly cunning and closely accurate in the numerous inquiries she made of the strangers.

One evening the elder stranger offered the landlord £100 for an acre of land belonging to him. What acre? replied the landlord. That acre of your land, continued the stranger, which I may think proper to designate. He shall not sell any of it to *you*, interposed his wife. The poor landlord, conscious of his dame's superior sagacity and discernment, obstinately refused to sell it to his guests, who replied only by unmeaning monosyllables to all the numerous anxious inquries of the good lady, what they wanted with it, &c.

The next morning the skiff was soon at a distance, full in the bosom of Chesapeake Bay, gradually receding from the sight. Confused suspicions flashed across the mind of the landlord. His wife was soon in a hurried bustle, and lo! in their own garden was discovered the strong proof, that on the previous night the money diggers had been at work. A pit was found, and at its bottom were easily perceived the traces of an iron box, which had been carried off.

The vessel which had escaped with the treasure, to the endless mortification of the lazy villagers of Gloucester-Town, and which had borne away the mysterious strangers, soon reached a ship at the Capes of Virginia—on which the strangers embarked for England, and, after a speedy voyage, reached its white and snowy cliffs. The iron box contained the heart of Florio, which, after the eventful day at York, had been carefully embalmed, and interred in this manner at Gloucester-Town—and it was for Courtenay Melville's sake that this pious pilgrimage was made.

When the too true and mournful intelligence of her beloved Florio's untimely yet glorious death reached her, she received it with feelings apparently composed: but alas! a deep, keen, searching grief too sensibly preyed on her soft and affectionate disposition. Her melancholy sadness was alone and solitary. She could find no sympathetic heart, on which she could pour out its troubled overflowings. Her wild and agitated fancy often, in moments of maniac frenzy, pictured him as returning in every sail. Although to please she sometimes endeavored to smile in cheerfulness, it was only for a moment, and like

"That silvery almond flower,
Which blooms on a leafless bough,"

her mirth was in sad unison to that care-wasted frame, which evinced the deeply seated agony of a breaking heart. Consumption stole o'er her damask cheek, and while gradually sinking to the tomb, she hourly retraced, in all the freshness of memory, those moments which had winged their way, on downy feet, never to return. Her last and only wish was, to enfold in her embrace the heart of Florio. It was presented to her by the mysterious strangers—she kissed it with emotion, and in a convulsive frenzy of tortured anxiety and rapturous feeling, her soul winged its way from its frail and mortal abode to a better and a happier world.

ANNÆUS.

* Si vous perdez vos enseignes ralliez—vous a mon panache blanc: vous le trouverez toujours au chemin de l'honneur et de la gloire.—Vol. 1, Hist. Gen. Wm. 4, 357, De Henri IV.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Eugenius Laude Watts.

If I were to attempt to rehearse all the essential beauties of this little poem, I must enlarge my sheets to the embracing of almost every line. Its very sublimities would require, in detail, no inconsiderable portion of my paper. I do not know that I can better, or with more faithfulness to my own feelings, and to the merits of "The Life of Eugenius Laude Watts," report to you the impressions its perusal made on my heart and mind, than by telling you plainly, that while reading the volume, I began and continued to turn down leaves indicating paragraphs and lines especially pleasing to my fancy, or gratifying to my taste, in respect both to sublimity and beauty, without the remotest thought, at the time, how numerous these indications would be, till I arrived at page 116;—then, "thought I to myself," I will count, and thus discover numerically the amount of the peculiarities of the gratifications I received in reading. The number exceeded 40. Dear Sir, I wish to distinguish between *flattery* and praise, when I call this one of the most beautiful effusions that the pen of any poet, ancient or modern, ever inscribed on paper.—May I particularize a little? Every circumstance of Watts's condition, through this poem, excites the deepest interest. Considered as the scholar, soldier, sailor, as the boy or man; he is found, through the poem, in no condition without this excitement. And when found at the bottom of the "Deep Hole," how excessive is our concern and interest in his behalf! We love "John," and admire "Bill Harris," and think much, and well, of "Jack Adams." These characters are seemingly as essentially necessary to the poem, as Sir Roger de Coverly's Will Honeycomb, and Sir Andrew Freeport to the numbers of the Spectator. As dancer, wit, gambler, or gallant, the (not hero, but) child of the poem appears every where to advantage. By the contrast even of his wrongs, rather indiscretions and imprudences, in reference to speech, action, or fiscal concerns, his virtues shine the more luminously. It is in this place well worthy of remark, that the author of the poem does not attempt to magnify them, by eulogising promulgations of his many virtues, the "whiles" attempting to conceal his foibles or *sins*, (if they must be thus named.) The honesty and candor of the poet, in respect to Eugenius' whole roonduct, gives the work complete credit, as to matters of fact to the exclusion of fiction; and thus makes, in fancy's view, and that of the judgment, the simple relation of those facts in a strain of poetry surprisingly beautiful.* * * * * * * Throughout the poem there is a "simplex munditiis" of thought, of action, and character, which no poet of the moderns has exceeded, and which none of antiquity, so eminently as the courtly Horace possessed, and perhaps none of any age more eminently than the amiable Cowper. The "Deer Hunt" is beautiful. The whole of Eugenius' navigation is a beautifully descriptive relation. I hate war so universally that I pass the "Insurgent Expedition" altogether, though, I confess, all that the poet tells regarding the expedition, is told with accustomed beauty and interest. The "Shipwreck" is interesting to an exceeding degree—a story of the sort was never, in my opinion, told in form more pleasing. Distress always excites interest, especially when connected with singular deliverance. The alternations of state, of sailor and gentleman, are very agreeably related. And when he plays the part of "Cœlebs in search of a wife," and in the procurement particularly, young *Watts* could not possibly appear to better advantage under existing circumstances. The author avows, and well he may, his *originality*; his poem is an original *novelty*. Permit me to give a specimen or two of the truly sublime. I do think, that the bed-side mourning scene at the death of the mother of Eugenius (inclusive of two entire paragraphs) is an instance of the familiar, sublime and beautiful, rarely surpassed, perhaps rarely equalled. The literal sublimity of the flight of the deceased, to heaven's unceasing beatitudes, helps the picture much. The four lines at the bottom of page 84 are truly sublime—

"Not one hair, unnumber'd, decks the helmet of the mind," &c.

These lines have been rarely equalled—never surpassed. I have not time to remark to the extent that I wish. But, if I mistake not, pages 120, 121, 122, are replete with sublimity and beauty of sentiment, almost beyond a parallel.

The Poem, as an "unique" whole, is, in my judgment, incomparably the best American production of the sort. I am pleased, beyond measure, with it. It is a true narrative, poetically told, in the finest manner.—*A story of virtue.*

The "Fugitives" are a happy display of the talents of the author of "Eugenius Laude Watts." One general remark may serve for the whole. They all, in real, not specious, poetry, breathe *friendship*; and cherish, and court, the divine possession. Every verse of each piece of alternating verses, is easy and happy, dedicated to the heart's amelioration, the mind's refinement, and devoutly consecrated to virtue and piety. The little "Album" pieces are miniatures of purity, and need no eulogy. The *Aerostic* is eminently sublime. I am greatly pleased with the translation of the German Hymn.* * * * * * But now, Sir, as I draw near to the translation of the *Latin Prose Work*, printed in 1745, I approach difficulty, from my own incompotency. Unhappily, I am one of those "the helmet of whose mind" has resided too long in the frigid zone of the north, to have warmth and zeal enough to comprehend the philosophy of the author. *Pro meritis* of matter, I stand neuter; in respect to the poetry, it appears to me a happy specimen of the talents of the author in blank verse.

If I have any judgment, the poetry is preeminently fine in page 148, especially the concluding two lines of the middle paragraph—

"From mind—responds the radiant orb—from mind!
And heaven-taught reason owns the silent truth."

"Paradise" is entitled to much praise:—

"As a virgin pure, hasted to blossom in maternity,"

is figurative beauty itself. * * * * * *

The following interesting story from the *Savannah Mercury*, is recommended to our readers as an able illustration of the great principles of the "American System." We do not recollect over meeting with a more happy and familiar exposition of them.

For the purpose of illustrating the idea, that it is some times *cheaper* for a community to pay, *nominally*, higher prices for many articles of consumption, if manufactured among ourselves, than to bring the same articles from abroad, at a less *cash* price, we will give a short sketch of the history of a country village, which we have somewhere seen or heard of, though we cannot at this moment tell when or where.

As the history goes in the state of—we will say Massachusetts—there existed in times past, a very flourishing village, which, from being situated in a remote corner of the state, had but little foreign trade, and the villagers were consequently in the habit of manufacturing almost all articles for domestic use among themselves. Mr. Roram supplied his neighbors with hats, Mr. Snip, the tailor, made coats, and Mr. Crispin made shoes. In short, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, and the silversmith, all found employment, and supported their families in ease and competence. The school-master, the doctor, the lawyer, the parson, the Printer and the Barber, found sufficient patronage among them; and altogether gave a profitable business to the tavern keeper, the grocer, and the dealer in fancy articles.—The farmer, also, for twenty miles around, felt the general effects of this village prosperity. They found a ready market for their corn and pork, and flour, butter and beef; and even the good woman derived a proportional advantage from the prosperity of others; she found no difficulty in exchanging her poultry and her eggs, and the productions of her loom, for cash, or for sugar and tea; or tobacco and snuff, if she happened to prefer those articles, as some good women will; and was never at a loss for a new bonnet on a holiday.

But time effects changes every where. The lawyer went to Boston, and found that he could obtain a coat for less than he was in the habit of paying Mr. Snip, the village tailor. It was his interest, he thought to buy on the *cheapest* terms. So he bought all his coats at Boston: it became fashionable, and all the villagers followed his example. They were not to be taxed they said for the benefit of Mr. Snip.—The tailor lost his business; mortgaged his house to the lawyer; became bankrupt, and moved away. It was soon found that hats could be purchased cheaper in Boston than Mr. Roram could manufacture them. So Mr. Roram soon lost his business, and was obliged to follow the tailor. The farmers found that they could send to Boston for their furniture, their saddles and bridles, instead of purchasing them as heretofore at the village. Dr. Pestle said he could buy better and cheaper shoes in Boston than could be furnished by Mr. Crispin. Thus one after another the mechanics lost their business and left the place. The shop keepers soon followed their customers. At length, the barber found that, saving the lawyer, the doctor, and the parson, he had no chins to scrape—so, in a fit of the blue devils, he drowned himself in his own suds. What became of the Printer we could never exactly ascertain; though we felt it our duty to make a particular inquiry. From a habit, however, which he had contracted, of feeding entirely upon thin air, like a camelion, it is conjectured by his friends that he had *evaporated!* But the doctor finding none left to take his pills, shifted his quarters. So did the parson.—And in the end, the lawyer having monopolized all the real estates of his neighbours, by foreclosing the mortgages, found himself the sole inhabitant of the skeleton of the once flourishing village of Fairtown, and himself totally ruined by the utter worthlessness of the property he had acquired. The farmers no longer found a market for their corn and their pork.—Whatever they might raise over and above their own consumption became worthless, because it could not be sold. The good woman found no purchaser for her butter, her poultry, her eggs. The people had no means of raising money for the payment of their taxes, their medicines, and those comforts which their former indulgence had rendered necessary. They became poor; run in debt; their lands sunk in value, and finally, those who were able moved away to some new purchase, perhaps.

Such is the history, as we have heard it. If it is not authentic, it is no fault of ours; but still it is just as good for our argument as if it was true. And furthermore, if is not true it may become so in a dozen instances, if our citizens do not look the better to their own permanent interest.

From Cooper's new work "Notions of the Americans, picked up by a Travelling Bachelor."

"The day is not far distant when the conflicting interest of the two nations shall receive support from equal power. Whether the struggle is to be maintained by the ordinary rivalry of enterprise and industry, or by the fiercer conflict of arms, depends greatly on the temper of America. To us the question is purely one of time. The result may be retarded; but he is deplorably ignorant of our character, of our resources, and of our high intentions, who believes it can ever be averted. That Almighty Being, who holds the destinies of nations in his hands, must change the ordinary direction of his own great laws, or the American population will stand at the head of civilized nations long ere the close of this century.

"The inn-keeper of Old England and the inn-keeper of New England form the very extremes of their class. The one is obsequious to the rich, the other unmoved, and often apparently cold. The first seems to calculate, at a glance, the amount of profit you are likely to leave behind you; while his opposite appears only to calculate in what manner he can most contribute to your comfort without materially impairing his own. It is a mistake, however, that the latter is filled with a sense of his own imaginary importance. It troubles him as little as the subject does any other possessor of a certain established rank, since there is no one to dispute it. * *

"A striking and national trait in the Americans, is a constant and grave regard to the feelings of others. It is even more peculiar to New England than to any other section of our country. It is the best and surest fruit of high civilization. Not that civilization which chisels marble and gilds *saloons*, but that which marks the progress of reason, and which, under certain circumstances, makes men polished, and, under all, renders them humane. In this particular, America is, beyond a doubt, the most civilized nation in the world. * * * * * * * * * * *

"The effects of this diffusion of common instruction is pre-eminently apparent throughout New England, in the self-respect, decency, order, and individuality, of its inhabitants. I say individuality because, by giving ideas to a man, you impart the principles of a new existence, which supply additional motives of concern to his respectability and well being."

In short (says Mr. Cooper,) "I think the inhabitant of New England has a better right to claim an elevated state of being than any other people I have ever visited. * * * *

"To me woman appears to fill in America the very station to which she was designed by nature. In the lowest conditions of life she is treated with a tenderness and respect that is due to beings whom we believe to be the repositories of the better principles of our nature. * * The condition of women in this country is solely owing to the elevation of its moral feeling.

From the Daily Chronicle.

PITTSBURGH.

Extract of a letter, dated Pittsburgh, August 14, 1828.

Pittsburgh is rapidly increasing in population, buildings, business, and every description of mechanical enterprize. She owes much to her natural advantages, for her present state of improvement; but it was not until the location of the Pennsylvania canal, that her progress has been so rapid and great as to exceed the anticipations of her most sanguine friends. Brick, last year, advanced in price from $3 to $10 per thousand, and this season there is a great demand for them. It is stated in an article which was recently published in one of our city papers, that 247 houses are building at present in this place. The principal part of those are brick, there being an ordinance in force prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits. The improvement is not confined to the city, but is equally visible in the adjacent villages, some of which have doubled their population in the last two years.

In Alleghany town, which is immediately opposite this place, on the west side of the Alleghany river, there have been erected within one year from this time, 81 buildings, exclusive of which there have been laid several foundations, on one of which is to be erected the Western Theological Seminary, and, on another, a very extensive cotton factory, probably the largest in the western country. I will not now trouble you with further particulars, sufficient having been said to give you some idea of the importance of the place. There is every reason to believe, that her advancement hereafter will be greater than it has heretofore been, when we take into consideration the impulse that will be given to her growth by the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the canal which is to connect the waters of the Ohio canal with those of the Pennsylvania canal. By the latter she will receive a great part of the trade of the Ohio canal, which will be important to her prosperity; and of the advantages which will be derived from the latter, I need not speak. —it is probable you are fully sensible that they will be great. A vast region of country depends on Pittsburgh for a market; and it is to the "Emporium of the West," as she has been emphatically styled, that a great proportion of the merchants of the west resort for their merchandize.

From the Newark (Ohio) Gazette.

Fifty years ago there were no English west of the mountains. In 1790 the whole population in the Western States and Territories was less than 150,000. Now it is about 4,000,000. In ten years the increase has been not far from 100 per cent—The Western states contain 7 inhabitants on a square mile. The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts is 70.

Allowing the ratio of increase to be less as the country grows older, it will be a moderate calculation to say, that in 1850 the Western States will possess a more numerous population than the three other divisions of the United States.

When the population shall be as dense as Massachusetts they will contain 36,960,000. Allowing one soldier to seven inhabitants, the military force will be 5,280,000. As the unorganized part of the Western country, is not taken into this calculation, we may safely calculate that the population at the period referred to, will be more than 40,000,000.

Under the present regulations, every 40,000 send a representative to Congress. The Western states now send 46. In 1850 (regulations continuing the same) they will send 263. The northern, middle, and southern states now send 170. According to the best calculations that have been made, the increase of those three divisions will not entitle them to 263 representatives. Electors for President and Vice President are chosen on the same principle. Thus in little more than 20 years, we shall govern the United States, and in 30 years the power of the Western States will be overwhelming.—While this generation is alive the government of the United States will be just what the Western States are disposed to make it. At the contemplated period, the military force of the Western States will be greater than the Emperor of Russia can bring into the field. How important that science and virtue should shed their light over this great valley of the Mississippi, and prepare our citizens to place such men at the heads of department, as shall save the nation from political or shipwreck.

The NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN notices the establishment of a paper, called the MINER'S JOURNAL, at GALENA, on FEVER river, in the northeastern corner of ILLINOIS, situated in the midst of the mining district, and said to be rapidly improving as a place of business. Among the extracts from the new paper, is the following account of a visit to the INDIANS on the fourth of July:

A party of about one hundred ladies and gentlemen went on board the steam boat Indiana, at nine o'clock, A. M. descended Fever river to its mouth, and ascended the Mississippi about 18 miles to the Fox village at Dubukue's mines. Several guns were fired when within a mile of the town, and on the arrival of the steam boat, the bank of the river was lined with Indians to witness the novel sight of the landing of a steam boat at their village. The whole party went ashore. The principal chief could not be seen. We were informed he was at a lodge a little back of the village, *dressing* to receive his visitors. In a short time, however, he made his appearance, and greeted the gentlemen of the party with a "How-te-too," or a "Bon-jour," and a hearty shake of the hand, and expressed himself highly pleased with our visit. He knew it was the anniversary of American Independence, or, as expressed in their way, 'the Americans' day of thanksgiving to the Great Spirit." A present was then made of flour, tobacco, and pipes, for which they expressed their thanks in their own wild and uncultivated manner. After remaining an hour and an half, and visiting most of the lodges in the village, the party again embarked and returned to Galena at 8 o'clock, P. M.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This city is in its circumference about ten or eleven miles; its population amounts to about 400,000 souls, of whom 200,000 are Turks, the residue are Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks, who carry on the commerce of the city. There are 35 public libraries, some of which contain 15,000 volumes; there are 518 seminaries of learning, and 1250 primary schools. The Christians have their patriarchal church, and 22 others. The Armenians have an Archbishop and three churches. The Roman Catholics have six convents; and the Jews several synagogues. There is also a Lutheran church.

ural boundaries," are quite of as much weight with them as they were formerly with Bonaparte and other royal land measurers. That the Canadians are to them objects of ambition, is notorious enough. It is only, however, by conquest that they can ever hope to succeed there. The population is generally, and even enthusiastically attached to the British crown, and as such, inimical to the Americans. This is especially the case in the Lower Province, and whatever difference exists in the Upper Province, it has arisen from the influx of settlers from the states. These, however, will gradually form local attachments, and, provided the Canadas are well and wisely governed, will improve in their feeling as British subjects. A people thus circumstanced, had we a smaller interest in those colonies than we have, merit full protection against sudden invasion; and provided the fortifications projected be under able direction, and no job is made of them, a case which ought to be particularly guarded against, they will render our fellow subjects there, in conjunction with their own valor, impervious to any irruption of the Americans. The speech of Mr. Huskisson on this subject was full of sound and enlightened views.—*Lit. Courier.*

The budget has been brought forward, in a way which has obtained for the new Chancellor great commendation for his clearness and ability. The sinking fund is on the point of expiring; and the plan of reduction of debt henceforward will be, that of applying the surplus revenue for this purpose.

SURRENDER OF OPORTO.

The hopes of the public are finally disappointed with regard to the result of the anticipated struggle in Portugal, and Miguel I. its absolute king, now reigning with as little opposition or control at Oporto as at Lisbon.—In the former city he can again command a double round of illuminations, a double explosion of *Te Deums* and sky-rockets, of piety and gunpowder, for adding military success to his kingly elevation. By two vessels which arrived yesterday, off Dover, (the Jane Brown and the True Love,) we have received letters from Oporto of the 5th inst. inclusive, and nothing could be more disastrous to the Junta than the intelligence which they communicate. The army of Don Miguel I. was then in possession of the city. The troops of Don Pedro had been completely dispersed, and their leaders had taken refuge on board the steam boat in the Douro. Such order as the Miguelists mean to give and maintain had been perfectly established, and no trace existed of any resistance to the usurper's power. The English families who had embarked with their books and treasures on board the ships of war or merchantmen in the river, seeing that no plunder or disturbance followed the entry of the absolutists, had either disembarked or were about to do so, in order to return to their homes and resume their business. The work of confiscation and plunder was reserved for the natives who had hoisted, without being able to support, the standard of fidelity and freedom. The force of Don Miguel in Oporto is stated to amount to 10,000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon, probably a great exaggeration. A body of guerillas which endeavoured to reap its harvest of pillage and confusion had been resisted and expelled by the force appointed to watch over the tranquillity of the place.—The constitutional troops have disbanded without striking a blow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—Eye witnesses affirm that the number of troops destined for the defence of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles does not exceed, at the utmost, 20,000 men. One corvette, 12 fire-ships, 12 row-boats, 6 large vessels laden with cannon, ammunition, &c. have lately left this port, part for the Dardanelles and part for the fortresses on the Black Sea.

A firman has lately been published, calling upon the people to be ready to march in a mass, with the Grand Vizier, against the Russians. Nevertheless, all the measures of Government show a spirit of moderation, which indicates that it does not intend to urge the Mahomedan people to the extreme of fanaticism.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Skinner is to be dismissed from the Pine Street Church in Boston, over which he was a short time since installed, in consequence of ill health.

The dog Apollo, whose performances in this city excited so much astonishment, is offered for sale in New York, for $1000.

The ship Alexander has just brought for Colonel Powel an extraordinary improved Durham short-horned cow, which produced in England, as appears by certificate, 30 quarts of milk a day, in June last, and afforded from the milk of seven days 19 1-2 pounds avoirdupois of butter, and had continued to give milk until the birth of her calf.

A daring and successful attempt was made on Monday night to cut the baggage from the boot of one of the stages of the Pioneer line, on its passage from Utica to Albany. The loss was discovered a short distance this side of Schenectady. The value of property lost, we have not been able to ascertain.

The *Dengue* has been introduced at Wiscasset, (Maine,) by the brig Olive, from Havana. Some cases have occurred. It is compared to the Rheumatic Gout.

A young man, at Springfield, Mass. has been fined ten dollars, with costs, which make the whole amount twenty-two dollars and a half, for taking three apples from a farmer's orchard.—He is now in prison, not having wherewith to pay.

On Saturday, 10th inst. Miss Faithy Womble, in Wake county N. C. aged about 40, put an end to her existence by hanging. The cause is said to be an apprehension that she would become burthensome to her friends.

We learn from New Haven, Conn. that the trial of the case of the Hartford Bank against George Hoadly and Norman Datter, resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiffs of $22,500.

Six hundred travellers passed through the village of Bordentown in the course of one day last week.

Mr. Selden Braynard, of Boston, advertises three pews which he wishes to exchange for *Theatre Stock* or *Lottery Tickets*.

The store of Mr. Joseph Molyneux, 222 Broadway, corner of Ann-street, N. Y. was entered by means of a false key, while the occupant was at dinner, between three and four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and gold and silver watches to about $500 in amount, were stolen therefrom.

LEGAL BAIL.—A man was put on the limits, last week, in this city. Mr. *Thomas B. Legge* was his *bail*.

The proprietor of the newspaper called the New York Spy, offers to dispose of the whole or part of that paper on reasonable terms.

SMALL BEER.—Thomas Bebe, of Shutesbury, aged 23, measures but 37 inches in height. He is a proficient in oriental literature.

The last invasion and occupation of Spain have cost France three hundred and fifty three millions of francs.

On the 23d June, General Lafayette delivered an elaborate speech in the French chamber of Deputies.

The entire dwelling of a barber has been discovered at Herculaneum. His shop, utensils, benches, stove, even the pins which were used for the coiffure of the ladies, are said to be in a state of extraordinary preservation.

MISER ABLE.—Charles Martin, a miser, lately died in England in extreme misery. Property was found concealed about his house amounting to upwards of £4700.

Preparations are making in Salem to celebrate the 18th September, the 200th anniversary of the settlement of that town, by a public procession and dinner, and a discourse by Judge Story.

The Columbia (S. C.) State Gazette of 16th inst. says—We are sorry to learn that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance in Charleston, and that several persons have already died with it.

A lad about fourteen years of age, residing with his parents, in Pawlet, Vt. by the name of Egerton, was accidentally wounded on Monday of last week, by a stone thrown by his brother at a horse which they were trying to catch, his skull was broken, and he died of the wound on Thursday.

The celebrated comic actress, Mad'lle Mars, appeared in the King's Theatre, London, on the 23d June, in L'Ecole des Vieillards, and in Valerie. The house was filled with people of the highest distinction, and her success "prodigious." This lady has reigned, in comedy, nearly 30 years, or perhaps longer.

According to an official document transmitted to Congress, it appears, that the passengers which arrived in the United States, on ship board, in the year ending Sept. 20th, 1827, were 21,630—of which 14,082 were males, 6388 females, and 1232, age and sex not stated.

The Upper Canada Herald of the 13th, states that the steam boat Dalhousie, Capt. McDonell, on a trip from Bath to Kingston, was wantonly run foul of by the steam-boat Toronto, Capt. Sinclair, and somewhat injured.

An attempt was made by four men, last week, to rob the mail between Berwick and Easton, in this state. The driver suddenly mended the speed of the horses, and effected an escape.

CUPID HUNTING.—Married, in Newbury, Jas. Adams to Caroline Hunt.

In Boston, gentlemen send their boots and shoes to South America to have them covered with India rubber, the better to resist the water.

Damon and Pythias was performed to a crowded house, at the Bowery theatre, New York, on Friday evening, by Messrs. Forrest and Wallack, with admirable success.

In 1825, and the half of the year 1826, no less than 14,305 pounds of gold, being of the value of nearly 9,5,0,0 pounds sterling, have been obtained from the mines in the Oural mountains, near Catharinesbourg, in the government of Perm, in Russia. 885 pounds platina were obtained at the same time.

The Boston Gazette, of the 23d, says—"The Corsair, at this port on Wednesday evening, from Hamburg, has on board 134 Saxony sheep, consigned to Messrs. C. & T. Searle.

HATS OFF.—A number of hats were stolen out of an entry in a neighboring city.

Mr. ASHMUN, the founder of the Colony at Liberia, has returned to Connecticut, rendered an invalid by his great exertions, and fears are experienced that he cannot recover.

A duel was fought near Calais, in the end of June, between Mr. Long Wellesley and the *Reverend* Heaton W. Crespigny, a relative of the late Mrs. Wellesley—the reverend gentleman being the challenger.

The Quebec Gazette of the 14th inst. states that a farewell Ball and Supper is to be given to the Earl of Dalhousie on the 26th inst., in the old Chateau. The subscription of £2 is open to those who have the *entre* to the castle.

The Citizens of New Orleans were to hold a meeting on the 28th July, to take into consideration the necessary measures to erect a Rail Road from the Mississippi to Lake Ponchartrain.

A weekly Stage has been established to run from Milledgeville, in Georgia, to Tallahassee, in Middle Florida.

A DODGE AT HYMEN.—Married, in Beverly, John Bomer to Hannah B. Dodge.

General Lallemand, once famous in the annals of France, is now in New-York, and advertises to open an institution for education on the first of September. The branches to be taught will be various.

STRONG BEER.—*James Bier, a labourer in Oxford county, Me. lately lifted a young heifer* belonging to Mr. Sherman over a five rail fence, on a wager.

The Pulmonia, a disease so called, was raging at Madrid. It had carried off Don Onis, well known in this country. He left 200,000 dollars to his three daughters, which he had saved from his various embassies.

A merchant informs us that during the last week, two men called, weighed in one pair of scales, and packed, ready for delivery, 1703 barrels and 347 half barrels of Mackerel, for a single house, being the largest business ever done here in that article.—*Boston Courier.*

WELL LEATHERED.—A gentleman in New York complained the other day at the police, of a refractory apprentice whom he was accustomed to *flog by the hour*, when having entirely exhausted his strength he found that the rogue had three leather aprons wrapped around his back under his cloak.

Mr. E. Forrest is announced to perform Hamlet, for the first time, this evening, at the Bowery theatre, New York.

The *Stuart Gallery*, at Boston, continues to be fashionably visited.

Mr. Alanson Flynn, aged 26, was drowned in Southeast, Dutchess co. N. Y. on Monday evening, while bathing in a pond, having sunk so deep in the mud at the bottom on jumping in, that he could not extricate himself.

A grand regatta, or boat race, at which Indians were permitted to enter their canoes, was to have taken place at Halifax on the 22d inst. in honour of the birth day of his Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral.

CORN-SUMPTIVE CROWS.—The cornfield of Mr. Ives, in Berkshire county, N. H. was lately attacked by an army of crows, which, in a few minutes, destroyed 2400 hills of corn.

The French *troupe*, it is stated, will visit this city about the middle of next month. They have engaged the Chesnut street theatre.

The people of New Jersey are awakening to the cause of education; and we doubt not that, before two years shall have elapsed, "Common Schools" will indeed be common to every township and village of the state.

In a case of seduction, recently tried at Harrisonburg, Va. a verdict of 1000 dollars damages was rendered against the seducer. The character of the unfortunate victim was previously unsullied, and her family worthy and respectable. A motion for a new trial was submitted to the court by the defendant's counsel, on the ground of excessive damages, but was promptly rejected.

SUFFERER.—A tailor by the name of Haines advertises in a *western* paper, that in consequence of losing so much by trusting, his intention in future is to make clothes for ready money only.

At the latest dates of our information from Savannah and Pensacola, those towns remained healthy.

The passengers who left New-York on Saturday at 3, P. M. in the Chancellor Livingston, reached Boston at half past 11 next morning, in 20 1-2 hours, which is the shortest passage ever made. The Chancellor reached Newport at 5, and Providence at 20 minutes before 8, on Sunday morning.

EXEMPLARY.—A vagrant in Pittsfield was last week sent to jail for *shaking a Shaker*.

EXTRAORDINARY FISH.—Mary Fish died in Dorchester county a few days since, aged 121 years.

A man by the name of Walton, of Augusta, (Geo.) was robbed a few weeks ago in Brunswick county, in Virginia, of about $2000 and a gold watch, by a negro boy, who had access to his room. The boy made his escape, but has recently been apprehended in Lynchburg, and about $1100 and the watch recovered.

MARSH RECLAIMED.—Married, Mr. John Green to Miss Susan Marsh.

The interments at Baltimore, during the week ending August 25th, were 44 in number,—males 26, females 18,—of those 9 were coloured persons, 7 free, 2 slaves.

The deaths in New-York last week, amounted to 113 persons, viz. 26 men, 18 women, 11 boys, and 34 girls—66 were under five years of age.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1828

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Observations at Fair Mount shall have a place.

An Ode to Thought is highly poetical. We recognize in its author a favorite correspondent.

Junius must be a very—*very young man*, indeed, to think of publishing such silly doggerel as that he has furnished us withal.

There are some good lines in the poetical article by D.—but as a whole it scarcely merits insertion.

Before we express an opinion on the subject referred to by K. N. we must understand more fully what he wishes us to do.

The Fair Maid of the Camp is too long and too uninteresting for publication.

Home, C., To ——, M., The Mystery, A Legend, and several others received this week, are on file.

No. I. of the *Sketches from a College Portfolio*, will, we hope, be speedily followed by many numbers more.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The press of foreign news has been so very great since our last, that the circumscribed limits of a weekly sheet will not allow, without a sacrifice of variety, of giving any thing like a detail thereof; and hasty, unconnected extracts, rather confuse than inform our readers. We therefore shall endeavour to make such an abstract of the various accounts as shall contain the gist of the matter, to which a few geographical hints may not be considered as wholly irrelevant.

We took occasion some time since, when Russia first manifested her determination to attack Turkey, to remark that the ostensible cause of this movement on the part of the Russian Emperor was a tardiness manifested by the Sultan to comply with a treaty formed between the Russian and Turkish Commissioners at a place called Ackerman. We might have added, that whatever cause a politician might have found in this neglect on the part of the "Sublime Porte," it was very evident that other motives influenced the Russian Emperor in his campaign to the south—we mean a desire for conquest; a wish to possess the south-eastern part of Europe, and to hold an uninterrupted territory from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, or at least to the Marmora; a desire evidently manifested by his predecessors, and to which, circumstances seem to promise gratification; with these motives and cure for action, and the excuse of the unratified treaty of Ackerman, the Emperor Nicholas evinced a determination to expergate the South of Europe of the Infidel's power, and place in its stead that of a nominal Christian.—The territory claimed by Turkey in Europe, extends from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, including all the South of Europe, within those eastern and western limits, in which is Greece. Its northern boundaries are Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania and Russia, from the Pruth to the Black Sea; it extends along the Black Sea from Constantinople north, to the mouths of the Danube nearly 300 miles, (we write from remembrance, and therefore do not pretend to be perfectly exact.) The river Pruth runs South about 200 miles, and empties into the Danube; between this whole length of the Pruth and Hungary, (a part of Austria) Turkey stretches up a narrow isthmus about sixty miles wide. Near where the Pruth enters the Danube, about sixty miles from the Black Sea, are situated several considerable Turkish Towns, among them are Ismail, Ibraila, Guluts, &c. The territory between the Pruth and the Black Sea belongs to Russia; when, therefore, the Russians wished to invade Turkey, she sent her armies down her own possessions far south of that peninsula of Turkey that lies between the Pruth and Austria, and until they reached the Danube, they were free from molestation; arrived there, it became necessary to take possession of the Turkish cities, which were on or near its South banks, not only to cut off an enemy which would otherwise be left in the rear, but also to destroy the obstacles which presented to a passage up *the Danube*, from the Black Sea, of a Russian flotilla from the fleet at the mouth. This passage of the Flotilla would be the more desirable, inasmuch as the Danube, above the confluence of the Pruth, instead of continuing to be a boundary, has a Southern course, more into the heart of Turkey. Ismael, a town noticed above, may be remembered by some of our readers as one, the conquest of which added to the glory of Suwarrow. Ibraila, or, as it is now written, Brailou, or Brailow, yielded, after a very severe contest, to the Russians, not, however, without an immense loss to both, greater perhaps to the conquerors than to the conquered. This city contained 38,000 inhabitants, and had a strong citadel. With Brailow, however, fell other smaller cities and fortresses, which gave the Russians power to ascend the Danube as far as would be necessary, or as would aid them in their progress towards Constantinople; towards which, in all probability, their fleet will proceed, with a view of co-operating in the attack upon that ancient city.

In this situation, our authentic accounts leave the Russians.

The Turks, meantime, are not unmindful of the progress of their enemy, nor, as it would seem, entirely unprepared to meet them. The Sultan has sent a body of troops from Constantinople to aid in the defence of Adrianople, a city about 140 miles N. W. of the former place, well fortified, and containing about 137,000 inhabitants. He has likewise called around him his Asiatic troops, and issued a Manifesto, in which he declares that the war upon him is unprovoked and unjust, and he appeals to the religious feelings of his subjects. In reference to the state of discipline in which the Turkish soldiers now are, accounts do not agree; some represent them as partly accustomed to European tactics, while others say that they adhere to their peculiar method of warfare, which, in some respects, is not dissimilar to that practised by the Aborigines of this country.

It is conjectured, by British editors, that Russia will improve upon her present advantages; some on the passes between the mountains, and, without any serious molestation, march directly to the walls of Constantinople, where a vigorous siege by the land troops aided by those that could, and in such a case would, be landed from the fleet, would soon compel the Turks to quit these European possessions, and writers even go so far as to calculate what would be the consequences to Egypt, and the borders of the Levant.

The French writers, on the contrary, contend that the narrow defiles or passes between the mountains, would be kept by the Turks with perfect ease, and the *Malaria*, as prevalent in the summer months, so fatal to northern strangers, would waste the Russian army with an awful rapidity; nor is it conceded that the cities between Constantinople, and the present position of the Russians, would yield with the same facility that those in the frontiers have done.—The Turkish mode of warfare is much calculated on; they rarely succeed well with regular fortresses; but behind dilapidated forts, ruined castles, and any natural breast work, they send forth a terrible fire upon an unsuspecting foe, and are peculiarly happy in securing a retreat to other similar places of advantage. Nor is it admitted on this side, that the Russian army, opposed by such formidable obstacles, could even in the event of its arrival at Constantinople, present any force likely to awe the Sultan, who would have ample time to strengthen his defences, and prepare for a siege that would *waste* the besiegers by sickness, more than the besieged by want, as the lower Seas would be open for commerce.

Still Turkey, and Constantinople in particular, is not safe. The only power in Europe that *affects* to desire a continuance of Turkish domination, west of the Archipelago, is Austria, and she will not interfere between Russia and her destined prey. England has much to fear from the grasping and growing power of Russia, but she is not so situated as to have a plea for interference; and France shows no intention of siding the Turks; Greece alone will profit by the struggle; perhaps Egypt may reap advantages from a total extinction of Turkish pre-eminence. We have given in the above statement, facts, geographical and historical, rather than arguments; we leave our readers to draw their deductions therefrom.

At a recent fire in New York, the uncalled-for interference of one of the Aldermen in some matter relating to the duty of the firemen, induced Mr. Bailey, a fireman, to write to him on the subject, and the letter being submitted to the Councils, was pronounced by them insolent, and they, in consequence, removed Mr. Bailey from the situation he held. This proceeding was loudly remonstrated against by the whole body of firemen, and they urged the Councils, by petition, to reinstate their former leader. Their appeal was unregarded, and the affair seems likely to result in serious danger to the property of the city. One or two fires have since occurred, at which but few firemen were present, and those few so very inactive, that but little check was given to the progress of the flames. It appears to be the determination of the firemen not to perform their usual duties until their complaints are listened to, and Mr. Bailey reinstated; and the Councils are just as peremptory in refusing to restore him. Should a fire occur, under existing circumstances, in any part of the city where the houses are of frame, and closely crowded together, it is impossible to calculate what mischief might not ensue. We sincerely hope the difficulty may in some way be speedily terminated.

About half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the Steam-Boat ESSEX, lying at Arch Street Wharf, was found to be on fire beneath the deck. Some of her beams were injured, with part of a temporary partition, near the furnace, the heat of which is supposed to have been the cause of the fire. The machinery is all safe, and, the damage having been trifling, the boat will start for SALEM as heretofore.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, held the 21st inst. the Rev. Wm. H. Delancey, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy; and the Rev. Edward Rutledge, of Stratford, Conn. to be Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,

Aug 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

LADIES' INSTITUTE,

Rear of No. 229 Arch street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

THIS elegant and capacious establishment is now ready for the reception of pupils. It is fitted up in the handsomest style, and no pains or expenses have been spared to promote convenience and comfort. All the branches comprising a complete English Education, will be taught; in addition to which, the Latin and Greek Languages, (if required;) the French and Spanish; Music and Drawing; use of Globes; Philosophy and Astronomy; Geology, Botany, &c.

The Presidents in the several apartments are, Rev. M. M. Cash, Rev. R. W. Cushman, M. C. Joy, and the Subscriber, assisted by several gentlemen of eminence in their profession.

B. MAYO.

Aug. 30—3t*

THE DUTIES

OF Mr. and Mrs. CHANDLER'S ACADEMY will be resumed on the 1st day of September, at their rooms, No. 164 North Third street.

aug. 29—dtf

GREAT NEWS!

VICTORY! Glory! once more perches on the banner of La Fayette!

19 21 35 The grand capital of $10,000, the highest prize in the Union Canal Lottery, which drew yesterday, was sold (as usual) in halves by Kennedy & Co. of the triumphantly lucky La Fayette office, No. 33 south Third street.

Lucky holders call for your cash!

The following were the drawn numbers:

21 19 35 10 31 9

Tickets in the next class, at scheme price until further notice.

KENNEDY & CO.

At the Lucky La Fayette Office, No. 33 South Third street. aug 28—dtf

WASHINGTON CIRCUS,

In Fifth, between Buttonwood and Green streets, Northern Liberties.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the Circus will be opened on the evening of Monday next, and the performances will be continued every evening during the week, when a great variety of EQUESTRIANISM will be brought forward, not surpassed by any company which have visited this city. For particulars see the bills. aug. 28—tf

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Manuel Force, Mr. EBENEZER FORSYTH, to Miss HANNAH TONKIN, all of this city.

On Fifth day, the 21st inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Old-Town, Baltimore, SAMUEL F. TROTH, of Philadelphia, to MARY, daughter of John Trimble, of the former place.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Merril, Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, Merchant, of Cincinnati, to Miss ELLEN MURDOCK, of Urbanna, Ohio.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JAMES McKEEVER, to Miss CATHARINE KELLY, all of Southwark.

Last evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, ISAAC OGDEN of New York, to SARAH, second daughter of WILLIAM MEREDITH, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. DAVID W. SHEAFF, to Miss MARIA REBECCA KUCHER, all of this city.

On the 25th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. PAUL G. OLIVER, to Miss SARAH M. MITCHELL, both of Philadelphia County.

On the 19th inst. by Joseph Watson, Mayor, WILLIAM M. GODWIN, to ANN M. OLIVER, both of Milford, Delaware.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Delancey, Mr. COLEMAN R. JACOBS, of Lancaster county, to Miss MARY, daughter of the Hon. Samuel D. Franks, of Dauphin county.

On Wednesday evening, 20th inst. at the city of Burlington, *New Jersey*, by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, GARRETD. WALL, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of the city of Trenton, to Mrs. ANN M. TYLER, of the former place.

On the 12th inst. at St. Clairsville, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Taggert, Mr. WILLIAM B. TYSON, merchant of Wheeling, Va. to Miss ELIZA, daughter of John Patterson, Esq. of the former place.

On the 14th inst. in Richmond, Va. by the Rev. Joseph H. Jenkins, Mr. MICHAEL GRIFFIN, aged *one hundred and seven years!* to Miss POLLY MARTIN, aged 17!

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 24th inst. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES H. GARDINER, formerly of Darby, Delaware county.

On the 22d inst. at his residence, Poplar Grove, Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, N. J. Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, aged 67 years, a man honest and upright in his dealings, Charitable to the poor, and lived and died respected by all who knew him.

On the 20th inst. Mr. PATRICK SCOTT, in the 37th year of his age.

Suddenly, yesterday morning, the 21st inst. supposed by a stroke from the sun, WILLIAM LOGAN, rope maker, in South Second street, opposite the Navy Yard.

On Thursday, 21st inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, VINCENT W. M'ARANN, aged two years and ten months.

On Wednesday, at New York, in the lively hope of a future life, the Rev. JOHN COOK, chaplain in the U. S. Navy.

On Wednesday, at half past 2 P. M. in Washington City, Col. JOSIAH SNELLING, of the 5th Regiment United States' Infantry, in the 46th year of his age.

Of a protracted illness, in the 26th year of his age, ARTHUR HOWELL SUTTER.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. SUSAN RILEY, consort of Mr. Mathew Riley.

On Thursday, 21st inst. in the 28th year of his age, of bilious fever, Captain COLMORE DRYDEN, of the schooner Rose-in-Bloom, from Newtown, Eastern Shore of Maryland. It may be proper to state, for the consolation of his relatives, that during his illness the best medical assistance was provided for him, and that he had the attention of many friends. He died after 6 days illness.

On Friday, August 22, Miss CATHARINE COLEMAN, in the 19th year of her age.

In Salem, Mass. on Tuesday last, Mrs. REBECCA PICKERING, aged 74, consort of the venerable Timothy Pickering.

On Seventh day night, the 23d inst., of a bilious fever, MARY D. RICHARDS, daughter of the late Samuel Richards.

In this city on Friday morning last, suddenly, Miss MARGARETTA SEIBERT, aged 15 years.

On Saturday last, DAVID, youngest son of Mr. Jacob Amos.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 13th inst. Mrs. SUSANNA TONGE, relict of the Rev. John Tonge, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church in the Parish of St. Paul.

This morning, Mrs. JANE MURPHEY, aged 20.

On the 24th inst. Mr. JOHN ESHER, in the 62d year of his age.

On the 25th inst. JOHN PEARSON, infant son of Ezra T. Garrett.

On the 18th inst. SOLOMON JOSEPH, son of E. J. Lyons, of Southwark, and late of Richmond, Va.

On the 23d inst. Mr. IGNATIUS BROOKS, Sr. of the Northern Liberties, machine maker, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 23d inst. after a lingering illness, RICHARD MATTHEWS, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 24th inst. at New York, the Rev. HENRY J. FELTUS, D. D. Rector of St. Stephens' Church, aged 53 years.

On the 25th inst. at New York, of consumption, SAMUEL WHARTON, in the 48th year of his age, son of the late Samuel Wharton, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, 26th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS RIMER.

On Tuesday, Mrs. ANN BROWN, wife of William Brown, aged 80 years.

On Tuesday, ELEANOR FRANCES PARKER, aged 7½ years.

At Washington, on Sunday forenoon last, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, in his 18th year, SAMUEL BROOK, for many years Principal Clerk in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

On Sunday morning last, at Baltimore, CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late General Stricker.

At Springfield, New Jersey, on the 17th inst. WILLIAM NEWBOLD, in the 62d year of his age.

Next week will be published,

CASKET FOR SEPTEMBER.

EMBELLISHED with VIEWS of the BATTLE MONUMENT at BALTIMORE; St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, and LAKE GEORGE; Music, Flora, &c.

CONTENTS—Description of the Battle Monument—The Cartoonist, a Sicilian Story—Persian Manners—The Smugglers—Description of St. Stephen's Church—Description of Lake George—Song of Confederacy—Wedding under Ground—The Heart and Lyre—Mirtenne Benabarnois—Sir Walter Scott—Horrors of Piracy—*Miscellanies, Wit and Sentiment*—Meteorological observations.

School of Flora, with two cuts.

Music, Fly away Pretty Moth.

Poetry—Address to Nature—The Spirit of Niagara—The neglected Maid to her false Lover—The Old Bachelor—To ****—Dread of Death—On Love—Twilight.

Published monthly, at $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Each No. contains 48 Royal Octavo Pages closely printed on fine type and good paper.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,

aug. 28—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

A CARD.

J. H. BROWN

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his patrons and the public that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on the 1st of September next. Fromberger's Court, back of No. 34 North Second street.

N. B. Evening School will commence on the first Monday in October. Aug. 30—3t*

BOOKS.

CLARK'S COMMENTARIES on the New Testament—Doddridge's Family Expositor, complete in 1 vol.—a variety of School, Miscellaneous and Historical Works, cheap as can be bought in the city—The Contest, a new work, by the author of the Children of the Abbey—Travelling Bachelor, by Cooper—Dunallen—Contributions of A. A. &c. at the

BOOK SHOP, No. 121 South Fifth street.

*** Stationers supplied with best quality Counting House black sand. Aug. 30—1t

PATENT INSTANTANEOUS KNIFE SHARPENER.

THE above is probably one of the most useful inventions for domestic purposes, that has for some time been introduced to the public; the universal satisfaction it has given, will soon render it one of the requisite appendages to the table of every respectable family.

Sold by WM. SIMPSON, No. 58 Chesnut street.

aug. 29—1t*

MR. WILLIAM E. ASHTON'S INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Chesnut street.

Mr. William E. Ashton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September next.

He also tenders his most grateful acknowledgments for the favours he has already received, and assures his patrons that no attention shall be wanting to secure their future encouragement. His pupils will be instructed by the most eminent Professors in all the branches that constitute a polite and ornamental education.

N. B. Hours of instruction from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 1, P. M. The afternoon will be devoted to the pursuit of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Spanish Languages; to Music and Drawing, and other ornamental parts of female education.

Mr. Daniel N. Ashton will conduct the preparatory department in a room convenient to the Seminary, on moderate terms. Aug. 30—3t

PRICE CURRENT.

BEANS, Per bushel,	$2 50	
BEEF, Mess, per bbl	11 00	
Do. Prime, do.	8 00	
Do. Cargo, do.	7 00	
FLAX, per lb.		
FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.	5 50	
Do. Rye, do.	3 25	
Do. Corn meal, per bbl.	11 00	
Do. Do. per hhd.	2 38	
FLAXSEED, Per bushel,	90 a	1 00
GRAIN, Wheat, per bushel,	1 05 a	1 10
Do. Corn, up country,	45 a	48
Do. do. lower county,	50 a	55
Do. Rye, up country,	40 a	44
Do. Oats,	26	
Do. Barley,		
HAMS, Jersey, per lb.	11 a	12
LARD, No. 1,	9½ a	10
HOPS, First sort, per lb.	7 a	8
PORK, Jersey Mess,	16 00	
Do. Prime,	14 00	
Do. Cargo,	11 00	
BUTTER, per lb.		
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	3 50	
RAGS, Foreign per cwt.	6 00 a	9 00
Do. Country do.	5 50 a	7 00
Do. Fine Linen do.		
SEEDS, Clover, per bushel,	4 50	
Do. Herd Grass, do.	35	
Do. Timothy, do.	1 75 a	2 00
Do. Orchard, do.	1 75	
Do. Millet, do.		
TOBACCO, Kentucky, per cwt.	3 75 a	5 00
Do. Virginia, do.	4 00 a	6 50
WOOL, Merino, per lb.		
WHISKEY, Rye in hhds.	20	
Do. do. in bbls.	21½	
Do. Apple, in hhds.	20	
Do. do. in bbls.	21½	

WATERMAN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

THE THIRD EDITION of this Grammar is now completed and ready for sale, whole and half bound. Many teachers are acquainted with the merits of this grammar, as it has been introduced into some of the most respectable seminaries, and well recommended by several learned professors; but as there may be some who have not seen it, they are invited to call at No. 88 South Fifth street, and examine for themselves.

A liberal discount will be allowed to teachers and booksellers, who purchase by the quantity.

8th mo. 30th—4t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost, on the 8th inst. a SETTER DOG, named THORN, white, with yellow spots, both ears and parts of his head yellow, dark eyes and nose, nose sunk considerably between his eyes, a *Scar* on his left shoulder.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid, by returning said dog to No. 45 Market street.

Aug. 23—3t

English and Classical Academy,

No. 73 Pine street.

THE ROOMS of this Institution having undergone a thorough repair, its duties will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September. An examination of the Classes will be held on the first Friday of December, when a silver medal, bearing the young gentleman's name, shall be presented to the most meritorious of the Senior Class, and suitable tokens of approbation to the deserving of the Junior Classes.

The Young Ladies' department will commence at the same time.

N. B. Term, twelve weeks, and no charge for August Vacation. SAMUEL M. GAYLEY,

Aug. 30—tf Principal.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, all of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer at public sale, the following described property, situate on Conestoga creek, Conestoga township, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, lying about thirteen miles from the city of Lancaster, eighteen from Reading, thirty-eight from Harrisburg, and twenty-nine miles from Downingstown, on the Downingstown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike road, and is a beautiful and healthy situation. It comprises about three acres of land, more or less, on which is erected a stone Paper Mill, known for many years by the name of the EPHRATA PAPER MILL, sixty-four feet by thirty-five, with a vat house attached thereto, and the dry house on the second story, with one engine and one vat, with a well of water for the use of the engine, together with all the necessary machinery to carry on the business of paper making, which is now in full operation, and under the tenure of William Cooper. The additional improvements consist of a one story log dwelling house, also a log tenant house and stable, &c.

ALSO—One tract of excellent woodland, containing eighty acres and ten perches, situate also on Conestoga creek, which runs through the same, in the said township, lying about six miles from the former, up the creek.

A further description of this estate is unnecessary, as those disposed to purchase will of course view the premises.—They will please to call on either Benjamin or Jacob Konigmacher, who reside near the aforesaid property, and will show it to all those wishing to view the same. Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1829. A clear and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. The sale will be held at the public house of Joseph Nies, near Ephrata, on Monday, the 29th day of September next. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

OBED FAHNESTOCK,
GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

August 6, 1828. Aug. 30—3t*

Managers' Office, No. 121 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, Class number 10, for 1828, to be drawn in the city on Saturday, the 13th of September

Constantinople stands on a point formed by the Propontis or Sea of Marmora on the South, and the harbor called the Golden Horn on the North East, commanding the opposite Asiatic shore; the Bosphorus at this point being about a mile and a quarter wide. The harbor is secure and capacious, 800 yards wide at the entrance, and extending 7 miles into the land. By shutting up the straits of the Bosphorus to the North of the city, and of the Hellespont South West of the Propontis, Constantinople is rendered secure from a naval attack; and the approach on the side of the continent is small in extent, and easy of defence. Perhaps there is not in the world a situation for a city, equal for beauty, safety, and commercial advantages, to that of Constantinople.

The crescent or half moon, was adopted by the Turks as their symbol after they had taken Constantinople. It was the symbol of Byzantium from remote antiquity, as appears by medals struck there in honor of Roman Emperors. *Virginia Argus.*

THE FALL OF BEAUTY.

Once on a lovely day—it was in spring—
I rested on the height of that dread cliff,
That overlooks old Stirling. All was gay;
The birds sang sweet; the trees put forth their leaves,
So pale, that in the sun they look'd like blossoms;
The wild thyme and the violet deck'd the sward
On which I lay, scenting the air with sweets.
Some children wandered careless on the hill,
Selecting early flowers. My heart rejoiced,
For all was glad around me. One sweet maid
Came tripping near, eyeing with gladsome smile,
Each little flower that bloom'd upon the hill.
Nimbly she picked them, minding me of swan
That feeds upon the water. I blest the girl!
She was not maid nor child, but of that age,
'Twixt both, when purity of frame and soul
Awaken dreams of beauty born in heaven.
Deep in a little den, within the cliff,
A flower caught her eye—it was a primrose,
Fair flaunting in the sun. With eager haste,
Heedless of rock, she clamber'd down the steep,
Pluck'd the wish'd flower and sigh'd, for when she saw
The depth she had descended, then she woke
To sense of danger. All her flowers she dropt,
And tried to gain the height, but tried in vain!
I hastened to her rescue; but, alas!
I came too late!
Anna. O God! and did she fall?
Han. Yes, lady; far, far down on the rocks below,
Her newly slender form was found at rest!
I saw her, middle air, fall like a seraph
From out of the firmament. The rooks and daws,
That fled their roost in thousands at the sight,
Curtain'd her exit from my palsied eye
And dizzy brain. O! never will that scene
Part from my heart; whate'er I would be said,
I think of it.

LONDON FASHIONS—JULY.

MORNING DRESS.—Dress of *giraffe* colour batiste, with small lilac sprigs; the corsage a l'Espagnol, rather high and straight across the bust, edged with a narrow cording of lilac Gros de Naples, and a rouleau of the same down the front and on each side, in the form of a stomacher; it is divided into straps, edged with lilac round the waist, which is of a moderate length. Sontag sleeves, extremely full as far as the elbow, and divided by three lilac Gros de Naples bands; the rest of the sleeve is shaped to the arm, and the wrist ornamented with vandykes. The skirt is gathered full as far as the stomacher, and has a flounce half a yard deep, arranged in large flutes, headed by a giraffe-colour band, edged with lilac, with semi-circular ornaments above, and a waving band, which entwines each division of the flounce; and beneath are two rows of lilac satin, with orange-colour satin of the same width, cut bias, and placed transversely over the lilac. Giraffe head-dress; at the top in front are two high bows of hair sustained by pins, and bows of satin and gauze ribbon, interspersed with large curls. Necklace and bracelets of rows of small coral twisted, lilac gloves, black shoes and sandals.

FANCY BALL DRESS.—Sclavonian dress of Tyrian blue gauze, with a broad band of gold tissue on each side of the front, which is a little open, and round the skirt, which is very short; it meets at the waist, and is fastened with a large clasp in the form of a star, composed of rubies, in the centre, surrounded by emeralds; the bodice is made close to the shape, and laced in front with rose-colour silk cord, and a trimming of Grecian lace adorns the top of the last about the gold tissue band. The sleeves are triangular, of white striophane crape, set in very full on the shoulder, and terminating in a point below the elbow, forming a shell-like receptacle for the arm, open in front, where a rose-colour satin bow is placed, with long ends pendant, finished with gold ornaments. The shirt is slashed on each side of the front from the waist to the border, and bound with narrow gold-colour satin and laced with rose-colour silk, and displaying the white satin slip beneath, which is made with a deep and very full border of Tyrian blue gauze, reaching within three inches of the gold tissue border of the dress; it is ornamented with perpendicular rose-colour satin rouleaux, a quarter of a yard apart. The head-dress consists of a fancy turban, having, on one side, a row of lanceolate leaves of Tyrian blue satin, edged with gold, and strung on a gold cord; a plume of white ostrich feathers, with a cluster of golden pheasants' feathers in the centre, on the right side. White cornelian ear-rings. Necklace of large white cornelian beads, one row close to the throat, a second reaching to the waist. Armlets and bracelets of chain embossed gold, with white cornelian cameo clasps. White kid gloves, embroidered. Gold tissue shoes and sandals.

From Le Belle Assemblee.

SUMMER WALKING COSTUME.—A dress of embroidered muslin, of a light saffron colour, bordered with a broad bias fold, headed in lancette scallops, edged with a narrow rouleau binding of satin, the colour of the dress: above this are branches of fern beautifully worked in white raised embroidery. The sleeves are a la Marie, and are confined only in the middle of the upper part of the arm above the elbow by a band, the same as the dress; and at the wrists by a very broad cuff of satin, with five buttons on the outside of the arm. A pelerine is worn with this dress, of fine clear muslin, trimmed with the same, with a delicate, light embroidery of hortensia-colour, just above the hem. This pelerine is of the fichu shape, the ends brought together in a point in front, and fastened all the way down at equal distances, by rosettes of ethereal blue ribbon. A small double frill surmounts the pelerine at the throat. The hat is of white chip, trimmed with ethereal blue sarsenet, and ribbon of the same colour, with strings floating. Pearl grey half boots of corded gros de Naples complete the dress.

MORNING PROMENADE DRESS.—A Turique-pelisse robe of white jaconet muslin; the front and border ornamented with vandyke points of the same material, doubled; the vandykes pointing downwards; around the borders are seven rows of these ornaments, and up the front of the skirt in the Bavarian style, which together with the border, form the tunic, rows of points are placed above each other, yet without falling over, so as for the upper row to touch that beneath. The sleeves are en gigot with mascherons in pointed scallops, of fine Honiton lace, and a pointed cuff finishes the sleeve at the wrist, ornamented with vandykes, to suit the trimming on the robe. The body is made with double fichu-lappels in front of the bust, edged with narrow lace, and surmounted at the throat by a double ruff of lace. A bonnet of rose coloured gros de Naples is trimmed with the same coloured ribbon, checkered with green, and a slight ornament of corsenet of the same hue, en ferade cheval. A cornette of ribbon is placed under the brim over each temple, of the same kind as the bows and strings, which latter float loose. The hat ties under the chin with a mentonniere of quilled blond.

A circumstance related by Dr. WALSH, in his very agreeable volume of travels, furnishes the most striking evidence we have met with, of the almost unlimited popularity of Sir WALTER SCOTT's productions. It occurred at HERMANSTADT, near the CARPATHIAN mountains:

"In passing a bookseller's shop," says he, "I stopped to buy a map of Hemus. While looking about the shop, the bookseller, who spoke French, directed my attention to a portrait which he had just hung up. I asked him who it was, and he replied, Le Sieur Valtere Scott, l'homme le plus celebre en toute l'Europe, [Sir Walter Scott, the most celebrated man in all Europe.] It was certainly no small proof of his celebrity to have his picture thus exhibited in an obscure town at the remotest confines of civilized Europe; his novels, translated into French and German, formed a considerable part of the books in the shop."

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$3 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

PREMIUMS,

Offered for competition at the exhibition to be held at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, on the 7th of October, and three succeeding days.

1. Iron Castings.—To the maker, in Pennsylvania, of the best specimen of iron castings, fit for small machinery, to be cast smooth, and free from sand; fifty pounds to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

Before awarding the premium, the castings must be proved, to the satisfaction of the committee of premiums and exhibitions.

2. Tinned Cast Iron.—For the best specimen of tinned cast iron hollow ware, for culinary purposes; not less than one dozen pieces to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

3. Iron Hollow Ware, coated with Porcelain.—For the best specimen of iron hollow ware, coated with porcelain, similar to that imported from Germany; not less than one dozen pieces to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

4. Annealed Cast Iron.—For the best specimen of annealed cast iron; not less than one dozen pieces, for various purposes, to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

5. Smelting Iron Ore with Anthracite.—To the first person who, previous to the first day of January, 1830, shall have manufactured, in the United States, iron from the ore, using not less than one half anthracite coal; the quantity to be not less than twenty tons—A Gold Medal.

6. Sheet Iron.—For the best specimen of rolled sheet iron, equal to that imported from Russia; not less than twelve sheets to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

7. Cast Steel.—For the best specimen of cast steel, manufactured in the United States; not less than fifty pounds to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

8. Files.—To the manufacturer of the best files, made in the United States; twelve dozen, assorted sizes, to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

9. Stock, or Standing Vice.—For the best stock, or standing vice, equalled to those called Tower vices, and weighing thirty pounds, or upwards; three at least to be exhibited.—A Silver Medal.

10. Pig Brass.—For the best specimen of pig brass, the zinc used to be the produce of the United States; not less than fifty pounds to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

11. Crucibles.—To the maker of the best crucibles, suitable for brass founders; the crucibles must be capable of resisting heat as well as the best now in use; one dozen of them must be exhibited, together with a certificate of their having been made, and fully tested, in the United States—A Silver Medal.

12. Steam Engine Furnace and Boiler.—To the inventor of the best constructed furnace and boiler, superior to any now in use, for consuming anthracite in generating steam; to be applied to steam engines—A Silver Medal.

Certificates will be required, of the furnace having been some time in use, of the quantity of coal consumed, and of the effect produced.

13. Fire Bricks.—To the maker of the best fire bricks—A Silver Medal.

This premium will not be awarded until the bricks have been tested, and found to be equal to the Stourbridge.

14. Carrying knives.—To the maker of the best carrying knives, equal to the best now in use; two dozen to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

Certificates will be required from manufacturers of leather, that the knives have been used, and found equal to the best now in use.

15. Copper Bottoms.—To the maker of the best copper bottoms, not fewer than three to be exhibited, the diameter not to be less than forty inches—A Silver Medal.

16. Japanned Waiters, or Trays.—For the best specimen of japanned waiters, or trays, made and Japanned in Pennsylvania; an assortment to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

17. Surveyors' Instruments—To the maker of the best surveyors' instruments—A Silver Medal.

18. To the maker of the best portable mountain barometer—A Silver Medal.

19. Lithographic stone.—For the best specimens of lithographic stone, found in the United States—A Silver Medal.

As a guide to those unacquainted with the particular kind required, a specimen of the German stone may be seen at the hall of the Institute.

20. Porcelain.—For the best porcelain made in the United States, gilt, painted, and plain; one hundred pieces must be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

21. Imitation Russia Leather.—For the best specimen of imitation Russia leather; one dozen skins to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

22. Woolen Goods.—To the manufacturer of the best piece of broad cloth, made in the United States; not less than forty yards to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

23. To the manufacturer of the best piece of cassimere, made in the United States; not less than 40 yards to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

Regard will be had to the quality of the dye, as well as of the cloth, in premiums No. 22 and 23.

24. To the manufacturer of the best piece of satinett made in the United States; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

25. To the maker of the best woolen blankets made in the United States; two dozen pair to be exhibited—A Silver Medal.

The blankets to be of the sizes known as 2, 2 1-2 or 3 points; regard will be had to the weight, and no premium awarded, unless the quality be equal to that of the imported.

26. To the maker of the best ingrain carpeting; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—A silver medal.

The quality of colours will be considered in awarding this premium.

27. For the best specimen of stair carpeting, in imitation of Venetian; not less than 50 yards to be exhibited—A silver medal.

28. Cotton Goods.—For the best specimen of furniture chintz, made in the United States; not less than 300 yards to be exhibited—A silver medal.

29. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of calicoes, or prints, for ladies' dresses, made in the United States, not less than 300 yards to be exhibited—A silver medal.

30. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of shirtings, not under No. 60, made in the United States; not less than 300 yards to be exhibited—A silver medal.

31. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of dimities, made in the United States, which must be equal to that imported; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—A silver medal.

32. To the manufacturer in Pennsylvania, of the best loom cotton stockings, bleached; not less than five dozen pairs to be exhibited—A silver medal.

33. Sewing Silk.—To the maker, in Pennsylvania, of the greatest quantity of sewing silk, of good quality; not less than ten pounds; at least one pound to be exhibited—A silver medal.

34. Cabinet Ware—To the maker of the best cabinet Secretary and book-case—A silver medal.

35. To the maker of the best sofa—A silver medal.

36. To the maker of the best and most complete wardrobe—A silver medal.

37. To the maker of the best chairs; one dozen to be exhibited—A silver medal.

38. Madder. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of madder, the produce of not less than a quarter of an acre; samples must be exhibited, with a certificate of the quantity produced—A silver medal.

39. Green Paint.—For a green paint, which will stand the action of the sun better than any now in use—A silver medal.

40. Wall Colouring.—For the best specimens of wall colouring; a variety of samples to be exhibited—A silver medal.

41. Bleaching Salts.—To the manufacturer of the best bleaching salts, (chloride of lime,) made in the state of Pennsylvania; not less than five thousand pounds to be made during the year ending October 1, 1828; one hundred pounds to be exhibited—A silver medal.

42. Prussiate of Potash.—To the manufacturer of the best prussiate of potash, (ferro cyanate of potassa) made in the state of Pennsylvania; not less than 1000 pounds to be made during the year ending October 1, 1828; fifty pounds to be exhibited—A silver medal.

43. Prussian Blue.—To the manufacturer of the best Prussian blue, (ferro cyanate of iron) made in the state of Pennsylvania; not less than 1000 pounds to be made during the year ending October 1, 1828; 50 pounds to be exhibited—A silver medal.

44. Hanging Astral Lamp.—To the maker of the best hanging astral lamp, made in the United States, with not less than five burners; the extreme diameter to be not less than fifty inches—A silver medal.

45. Machine Drawing.—To the pupil of the high school, who shall execute and exhibit the best specimen of perspective drawing from machinery—A silver medal.

Conditions and Regulations.

All articles offered for a premium, must be sent to the place of deposit, before the opening of the exhibition.

No premium will be awarded a second time for the same article; nor for one, the quality of which is inferior to such as have been formerly exhibited, the price being considered.

When articles are for sale, the maker's name and residence, together with the price of goods, must be affixed to them, or transmitted to William Hamilton, Actuary, at the Hall of the Institute.

When a premium is offered for the *best article* of any description, it will not be awarded excepting the quality is such as to merit it.

Articles of extraordinary merit, not contained in the following list, may receive honorary premiums on the award of the managers.

The exhibition will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of October, and continue open four days.*

* All inquiries and communications respecting the exhibition, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to William Hamilton, Actuary, at the Hall of the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Editor:—You may remember that about three weeks ago, a piece under the title of College Reminiscences was published in your paper. Your suspicions concerning that publication were but too true. It was in every way adapted to disturb the peace of private individuals, to pave the way for licentiousness, to injure the discipline of a respectable institution at which the ridicule was aimed; and, what before was wholly unforseen, to afford a subject for the tongue of slander. Your precautions, though not sufficiently well timed, happily prevented any further continuation of an affair so injurious in its tendency. But what is done is irrevocable.—"What I have written, I have written;" and it becomes me, therefore, to make every acknowledgment due to the grossness of the offence, and every reparation possible, for the injury it has occasioned.

To recant the facts alleged, were to make something serious of an idle fabrication. No one, I am assured, placed any confidence in its misrepresentations; and the mischief consisted not so much in having induced a belief in them, as in exposing characters of unblemished reputation to the ridicule of the vulgar. Indeed, to none other than a vulgar or a vicious mind, had they any charm, and the only charm even to such consisted in the indecency of many of the allusions. I now sincerely hope that this full and candid acknowledgment will sufficiently express my deep regret for an offence which has been wantonly committed.

EUGENIUS.

Passengers arrived at Baltimore from CHARLESTON, S. C. state that the YELLOW FEVER is in Charleston, and that three or four cases have terminated in black vomit. One of them stated that he knew of two cases the day before he sailed (14th inst.) but they call it the *stranger's fever*. The bill of mortality for the week ending the 17th inst. published in the Charleston papers, contains a list of 29 deaths, among which are enumerated, Bilious fever 2; Country fever 1; Stranger's fever 6:

EXTRAORDINARY CALAMITY.

On Saturday afternoon last, Caleb, son of Mr. William Brown, and Asa, son of Mr. Smith Dunning, of New Haven, Conn. the former aged twelve, and the latter about 14 years, met with an accident which proved fatal to one of them. At the foot of a steep, whence sand had recently been removed, the lads were standing, when a small quantity of light sand slid down the high bank, and settled around Brown, to the height of his waist. Before he had time to extricate himself from the sand, and while his companion was looking up to ascertain whether danger was to be apprehended, a much larger mass of earth came down from a height of twenty feet or more, burying them beneath it to the depth of three feet.—A number of men hastened to relieve the sufferers, and in a few moments they were both dug from the sand; Dunning was lifeless. He had fallen upon his back; and his mouth, nose, &c. were filled with sand. But the other lay with his face downward, the cap which he wore being deranged in a manner to protect his face, and thus to prevent him from smothering.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

The valley of the river Miami includes about 3,500,000 acres of land, valued at upwards of $10,000,000. The advantageous locality of this valley is only surpassed by the superior fertility of its soil. To the south, at its base, it is washed by the gentle current of the Ohio river, upon which is borne with safety to the southern marts the rich and plentiful products of the soil.—Through their whole meanders, in nearly parallel directions, the Miamies are of immense value to the country, from the great amount of water power which they furnish, to give impulse to various species of machinery.

Of this 3,500,000 acres, there may be rated 130,000 acres *first rate*, 2,500,000 *second rate*, and 870,000 acres of *third rate* land; capable of supporting 1,270,000 inhabitants, or about 300 to a square mile.

IRISH HUMANITY.

The ship Henry Clay, at this port, says the Baltimore Chronicle, from Havre, had a very long passage, and brought over 180 Swiss passengers. The passengers, as well as the ship's provisions, having become nearly exhausted when about two months out, on the first of July, in lat. about 43, 14, and lon. 62, they fell in with the British ship Comet from Liverpool for New York; and the day being pleasant and water smooth, Captain Parker sent his boat with his first officer and some of the hands, to endeavor to get relief from the British ship. On the boat's getting along side, however, the officer in the boat was informed by the British mate, that no assistance would be afforded, notwithstanding the distresses of the crew were represented to him. The captain of the Comet, for some cause, did not show himself on deck, and the boat was about to return with as little as she went, when an Irish passenger hailed her from over the bows of the Comet, and asked the mate to "come under there, and (stepping forward and observing in the peculiar dialect of his country) here's half a bag of male for ye, which ye nade'n't thank our captain for—take it, it will do to help make some gruel to feed the childer"—and it was applied in that way, and preserved life until the ship fell in with other vessels who feelingly contributed to her relief.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of Aug. 22.

Joseph F. Pluymart, the Bank-Robber, escaped from the Penitentiary on Monday night last, taking in his suite another convict. A reward of 150 dollars is offered for their apprehension.

A correspondent informs us, that "the prisoners escaped by the use of a copper key, supposed to have been made from the copper spouts in the yard, where they were permitted to walk for health. This was attached to a stick sufficiently long to reach the key-hole, through the intervals of the grating. By this, Garrabrants, a tall, strong man, effected his liberation from his cell, twisted off one of the iron hasps (about 4 feet long and an inch square,) and wrenched Pluymart's lock. They formed a ladder from boxes or conduits, of a funnel shape, used in the privies, (about 4 or 5 feet long,) by inserting one within the other—by which they reached the top of the wall, and descended by means of a rope formed by tearing up their sheets.

ANOTHER VIOLENT DEATH.

Arkansas, July 23.—We understand that a man by the name of *Rogers* was killed a few days ago, in Conway county, by another by the name of *Carter*. Carter, we are informed, in the official discharge of his duties as Constable, had levied on some of the property of Rogers, and on the day appointed for sale, was proceeding to sell it, when he was warned off by Rogers, who was armed with a knife, and threatened to kill him if he did not desist. Carter, it appears, showed much forbearance, suffered himself to be run off two or three times, and as a last resort to save his own life, was compelled to shoot Rogers. We understand he was about to surrender himself to the civil authority, and demand an investigation of the affair.

Baltimore, August 26.—The route of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road for the first twelve miles, which includes the whole distance from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, exhibits now a most gratifying scene of active and laborious industry—of "mountains sinking and of valleys rising," that gives cheering assurance of a speedy accomplishment of this great national work. The interest it so naturally excites among our citizens, attracts large numbers of them daily to view the progress of the workmen.

A fellow named Smith, a short time since stole a horse at White Plains, N. Y. and disposed of him in New Jersey. Having so far escaped detection, he ventured to steal another horse. In this he was not so fortunate; for being pursued, he was overtaken near New Haven; and on Saturday afternoon the villain was carried through this place, on his way to New Jersey for trial.

The foregoing is from the Bridgeport Republican Farmer. This fellow's roguery was rather droll. He gave his pursuers a long chase, and actually had the impudence to go back to Westchester on a sorrel colt which he stole in Jersey, (leaving the one first stolen in exchange,) and to offer to distribute along the road, in his journey to Connecticut, the advertisements which had been published, offering a reward for the discovery of the thief—which was himself.

New York Thieves.—An evening or two ago, five or six young men who were walking on the battery, agreed for their own diversion in particular and for the punishment and terror of rogues in general, to set a trap for such of the light-fingered gentry as might be seeking either to snuff a breeze or to raise one on that delightful promenade. Two of the party, armed with canes, concealed themselves behind the trees, while the remaining three threw themselves upon the grass, covered their faces with their handkerchiefs, and very soon were apparently fast locked in the arms of Morpheus. But a short time elapsed, when three suspicious looking fellows came along, who after reconnoitering the ground, and satisfying themselves from the loud snoring of the seeming sleepers that there could be no mistake, advanced cautiously and removed the handkerchiefs one by one. Scarcely had the third handkerchief left the face of the third recumbent, when the three sleepers simultaneously awoke, and assisted by their brothers in ambush, made a most fierce attack upon the depredators. The lost spoil was regained, the freebooters were dreadfully pummelled, and the victors received the warm thanks of a watchman for having relieved him of a troublesome task.

Last week, whilst several persons from Fair Haven, Conn. were engaged in taking white fish for manure, at Sanford's point, near the mouth of New Haven harbour, they pulled in at one haul *ninety-one* Drumhead Fish, weighing from 60 to 90 lbs. each, besides smaller fish. This is considered an extraordinary haul, as no person recollects a greater number than eleven of this species of fish taken at one time in that neighborhood.

The Miner's Journal states that there are thousands of acres of first rate coal lands in Pennsylvania, which may now be purchased at fair prices. Some of the coal lands that have been rented have produced a good income to the lessor. The editor of the above paper says, "We know of a rented tract containing two fine veins, which is valued at thirty thousand dollars, and produces the interest of about one hundred and twenty thousand."

A HEROINE.—A distressing accident occurred at Temple, N. H. near the farm-house of Gen. Mix, on the 11th inst. The stage passing from Nashua to Peterboro', having two men besides the driver on the driver's seat, the seat suddenly gave way and the three men fell to the ground, the wheels of the carriage passing over the two outside men. One of them, Obadiah Perry, of Temple, was so severely injured, that he died in two days after. The other was much bruised, but is expected to recover. The driver was not severely injured. The horses took fright from the falling of the seat and men, and set out upon the run, and the particulars which follow, copied from the Amherst Cabinet, relate to an event which cannot but excite general admiration, exhibiting a degree of presence of mind in a female, and a fortitude and magnanimity rarely equalled by any of the male sex, under similar circumstances.—

"There was but one passenger inside the stage, Miss Abigail R. Brown, of Peterborough, who was reading at the time of the fall of the seat, and did not perceive the accident, till the stage, coming in contact with the branches of the trees, roused her attention, when she discovered her danger, the horses being in full speed. Although alarmed, she did not scream, nor attempt to jump out without consideration. Feeling deeply her perilous situation, she considered the best method for her rescue, or preparation for the probable event. She began with speaking gently and soothingly to the horses, and felt encouraged by its apparent effect in checking their speed. She opened the door of the stage, let down the steps, adjusted her clothes to prevent their being entangled, and stood on the steps while the horses ran the distance of near a mile, over several hills and by several houses. In the course of the race she discovered ahead a load of hay in the road, and beckoning to the driver to turn out, he was enabled to do so, in season not to come in contact with the stage; and he used his exertions to stop the horses in vain, as did others who were met. She continued on the steps of the carriage until nearing a hill of some extent, when she increased her endeavours to check the horses by her voice, hoping thereby, with the natural effect of raising the eminence, so far to lessen their velocity as to be able to jump off with safety, which she happily effected. On alighting to the ground, she started forward at the risk of her life, still speaking soothingly to the horses, till she was enabled to seize some part of the harness, turn the horses, stop them, and hold them in suspension till assistance came up to relieve her from her anxious and perilous situation, exhibiting a fortitude and presence of mind bordering on heroism, which not one MAN in a thousand would have manifested on so alarming and trying an occasion.

Trials for the Abduction of Morgan.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, Aug. 22, 6 o'clock, P. M.

The trial of the indictment against Bruce, Darrow, and Turner, was resumed this morning at 8 o'clock.

The people having rested, the defendant's counsel concluded not to call any witnesses.—They moved that Bruce be discharged, on the ground that this court had no jurisdiction of the offence—that no act had been proved against Bruce in the county of Ontario—that if he was concerned in the conspiracy to abduct Morgan, he acted in the county of Niagara, and could only be tried in that county, and not elsewhere—that the indictment charged a conspiracy to kidnap Morgan from Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, and transport him to foreign parts and places, and that the prosecution had proved the abduction, and therefore the conspiracy was merged in the consummation of its object—that there could not be an indictment for a conspiracy to do an unlawful act, the act having been done; the indictment must be for the act done, and not for the conspiracy. General Matthews and Mr. Griffin argued it very ably for the defendant, Bruce, and Mr. Whiting and Mr. Butler argued in opposition. The counsel for the people contended, that the indictment lay for the conspiracy—that the overt acts of abduction were proved in aggravation of the offence—that the gist of the indictment was the combination or confederacy—that the conspiracy being formed to commit a misdemeanor, the doctrine of merges did not apply—that the acts of Bruce in Niagara county, being in furtherance of the objects of the conspiracy, he must be regarded as a principal in the conspiracy—that all the conspirators might be tried in the county in which the first overt act was done, to wit, where Morgan was first unlawfully subjected to their power, and where the conspiracy must have been formed.

The court overruled the objection, and said the cause must go to the jury.

The cause was summed up by Mr. Adams, for the defendant, (Bruce,) and Mr. Mosely for the people, and was committed to the jury at eight o'clock, P. M. The court advised the jury, that if, from the evidence, they were satisfied that Bruce acted in pursuance of a conspiracy against Morgan, previously entered into, and to which he was a party, they must find a verdict of guilty; and if they believe that Bruce knew nothing of the conspiracy, but first knew of the transportation of Morgan when he acted, then they would find him not guilty, because his acts would amount to an assault and battery and false imprisonment, in the county of Niagara, for which he could not be convicted in this county, under this indictment, which was for a conspiracy to kidnap. The court also advised the jury that they must be satisfied that Morgan was in the carriage in which and on which Bruce rode, and that Bruce knew it; and further, that Morgan was there against his will, and that Bruce knew that also.

Giddings having been rejected as a witness, there was no testimony against Turner and Darrow, and under the direction of the court, and with the full consent of the public prosecutor, they were acquitted.

Saturday, 7, A. M.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against Bruce, at 12 o'clock last night.

The evidence proved Bruce to have rode with the carriage in which Morgan was transported from Molineux's, on the Ridge Road, sixteen miles east of Lewiston, to Lewiston, and from thence to Fort Niagara: all within the county of Niagara. Bruce procured the horses for the exchange at Molineux's, and procured a hack and horses at Lewiston, and the passengers who came in the carriage from the east were exchanged in a back street into the carriage which Bruce procured at Lewiston. Bruce was at Molineux's, with the carriage, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 13th September. He was at Lewiston at 2 o'clock same night, and started from Lewiston about that hour towards the Fort.

Morgan was proved to be confined in the magazine on the morning of the 14th. One witness heard a voice of a man in the magazine that morning at 11 o'clock. No person lived in or occupied any part of the Fort at that time. It has been closed since June, 1826. Giddings had the key of the magazine on the 14th of September. The witness who testified to the voice in the magazine went into the yard of the Fort with Giddings, and Giddings went to the magazine, opened it, and the witness heard the noise; thinking that there was something wrong, he turned away from the magazine, and walked off from the Fort as fast as he could. He was brother-in-law of Giddings, on a visit at the time, and is an intelligent young man of the name of John Jackson, residing at Lockport.

It was remarkable that Bruce called no witnesses to explain his conduct, or in any manner to exculpate himself.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the late arrivals at this port and New-York.

Earl Fitzwilliam is the only surviving Peer who enjoyed his titles at the accession of Geo. III.

Emigration to the United States is still very great from the Clyde. The Mary and Susan sailed a few days ago, for New York, with upwards of 120 passengers.

An extraordinary legacy has recently been made by the late Mr. George Tennant, carpenter, of Bethnal-green: viz. 20l. a year, which is to be expended for shaving a number of the poor parishioners on a Saturday night, by two barbers in that parish. The intention is to facilitate the attendance of the lower class of people at Divine Worship on Sunday.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Royal residence, which is now nearly complete, will exceed, in extent and magnificence, any thing ever contemplated in this country. There are not less than 300 rooms, and the constant attendance of more than 400 servants will be required.

AMANDANTE.—A new female singer of this name has just appeared at the La Scala Theatre, at Milan, who is said to exceed Catalani, Pasta, Pesarone, and Sontag, in power and sweetness of voice, as in skill and science. At her first appearance, above seven thousand persons were present, and the loudest and most unanimous applauses attested the delight and approval of the audience. Should she haply direct her steps to England, with some interesting 'Memoire' to precede her, she would be certain, speedily as easily, of acquiring both wealth and fame on our shores.

Deplorable and Melancholy Catastrophe.

An event without a parallel in the annals of marine misfortune, occurred on board the brig "Mary Russel," Capt. Stewart, of Cork, on her passage home from Barbadoes, which arrived in Coal on Thursday. There were on board, besides the master and mate, eight men and four boys; of these, six seamen, and a naval gentleman, passenger in her, were found dead in the cabin on Monday morning last, by Captain Callender, of the Mary Stubbs, of Belfast, which was also on her passage home from Barbadoes, and spoke the Mary Russel on the above morning, having been killed the day before by the Captain, according to the statement of the four boys. The cause assigned by the master to Captain Callender was, an attempt on the part of the crew to mutiny; and his apprehension that they would take away his life; but to save himself, he succeeded in inducing them to be tied in the cabin, each singly, before another was called down; and when all were thus rendered powerless, that he put those *seven* to death with a crowbar! The mate named Smith, and one sailor named Howes, by some means extricated themselves and escaped death; after being wounded in several places. It appears he was in the act of tying the boys also when the Mary Stubbs hove in sight. Capt. Callender held by the Mary Russel and saved Capt. Stewart, from being drowned, he having leaped twice into the sea for that purpose. Wednesday again, for the third time, he flung himself overboard off Castletown, and was picked up by a hooker. A warrant for the apprehension of Captain Stewart has been issued, and an inquest held on the bodies of the seven men. We conclude that he must have been under the influence of insanity to have committed so cold blooded and horrible an act.—*Limerick paper.*

The Austrian Observer of the 2d July, speaking of the surrender of Brahilow, says that on the morning of the 18th, such a quantity of bombs and Congreve rockets were thrown into the town that it resembled a sea of flame; in consequence of which the besieged proposed a capitulation, which was accepted.

The last French papers mention a report that the siege of Brabilow has cost the Russians between 15 and 16,000 men. The capitulation having allowed the Turks to retire by the Danube, the whole population is said to have followed the garrison, which still consisted of 12,500 men, so that when the Russians entered the place they did not find in it a single inhabitant. The cannons on the ramparts were spiked, and the magazines destroyed.

Advices from Odessa to the 19th ult. state that the army preparing to march on Constantinople amounts exactly to 150,000 troops; 20,000 were to be left behind to be employed against the fortresses on the Danube, and prevent their garrisons from making sorties or incursions into the Principalities, and especially into Servia, in which province the Russians were anxious to prevent the Turks from gaining any footing.—Fifty-four transports, laden with stores of all kinds of supplies for the army, were to sail from Odessa on the evening of the 14th for Varna and Bizopoli, two ports situated about half way on the coast between the mouth of the Danube and Constantinople.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, July 7.*

Sir H. Hardinge, in moving a vote of £30,000 for fortifications in Halifax, entered at large into an explanation of the principles on which the vote was recommended. Kingston required fortification, as being the Key of Lake Ontario, and the town and dock-yards of Halifax were utterly defenceless. The repairs of the crumbling fortifications had cost more, in the last four years, than the amount of the present grant.

Mr. Stanley opposed the grant at great length. He ridiculed the notion, while the surplus revenue, at the highest estimate, was only two millions and a half, that the house should pledge itself to a vote which involved the expenditure of two millions for a single colony. He contended, that so far from there being any real grounds of fear of America, that the republic would not even accept of the Canadas on the terms of the union.

Sir E. Owen defended the vote, on the ground of the evils sustained from the want of such works during the last American campaigns.—The country was, besides, rapidly improving, and any expenditures on such communications as the Rideau Canal highly expedient.

Mr. Mabberly, after showing that the projected works would cost £2,323,000, opposed the grant. He was of opinion that no man could reasonably expect more than a 40 years interest in the colony.

Mr. Baring said, in all experience in similar cases, it was fairly to be concluded, that the estimate would not cover the expense, and, therefore, he thought it might be a question, whether we had not better abandon the colony altogether, and part from it on good terms.—*It was impossible that it should always remain with us, whatever means we employed to retain it.*

Mr. Huskisson could not be brought to agree that the United States of America were not ambitious of possessing new territories, and of all the British settlements which those States were desirous of possessing, he felt assured that the Canadas formed the first object of their ambition.—[Hear, hear!] He conceived that the genius of that great and rising nation turned, perhaps naturally, in pursuit of objects by which to increase its strength and power; and he believed the ambition that prompted America, in the year 1812, though perhaps it might be said to lie dormant now, was, nevertheless, ready to be called into action on the first occasion: but for the defenceless state of the Canadas in 1812, that aggression which cost this country so much of its best blood, and so much of its treasure also, would never have taken place. The transport of troops to Upper Canada was, in many cases, carried on at an expense of one thousand pounds per day. So all-important appeared to him to be the question, that looking to the immense advantages which we were either to gain or lose forever, according as we pursued a wise or evil policy, if he could be positive that the amount of the present vote was to be expended with the positive certainty that in fifty years to come the Canadas were to be free and independent, yet he would not hesitate as to the course he should pursue, but would as heartily give his vote under such circumstances as he was prepared to give it now. If they were to become independent by the growth of their own resources, let us learn this lesson of practical wisdom, not to encounter a ruinous war in endeavoring to regain them. If the time for separation should at last arrive, let it be like the severing of the members of the same family, who, long united by the ties of blood and affection, found it at last necessary to part, but with the kindest wishes for each other's welfare. Let it be such a separation that, instead of alienating, would strengthen the foundation of those feelings of *mutual good will* which arise from the considerations of family and blood.

After a few words from Mr. Baring, in explanation, the House divided, when there appeared, for the vote, 126; against it, 51; majority, 75.

Parliament.—The grant passed, by so large a majority, for the erection of military works in the Canadas, will, we are persuaded, give satisfaction to all who think soundly on the importance of those colonies, and who can estimate the claims which they have to our protection.—That the United States are ambitious, is saying no more than may be affirmed, in different degrees, of all countries, which have any vigor of public spirit, any enterprise of feeling. Forms of government make little difference betwixt them in this respect. It is among the silly common places of the radicals, that "war is the sport of kings;" the most warlike states have in almost all ages, been republican; and the war which the Americans last waged with us is sufficiently in proof that republics do not always engage in hostilities on better principles, or with less corrupt motives than monarchies. It is much to be questioned whether the territorial aggrandizement of the U. States, within the last dozen years, would bear the scrutiny of a very rigid honor or honesty: but, at all events, they show that the pretence of "rounding a territory," and the availing themselves of the plea of "na-

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

JOHN TROT.

A BALLAD.

John Trot he was at all a lad
As York did ever rear—
As his dear Granny used to say,
He'd make a grenadier.

A serjeant soon came down to York,
With ribbons and a trill;
My lads, said he, let broadcast be,
And come away to drill.

But when he wanted John to 'list,
In war he saw no fun,
Where what is called a raw recruit,
Gets often over-done.

Let other's carry guns, said he,
And go to war's alarms,
But I have got a shoulder-knot
Impos'd upon my arms.

For John he had a footman's place
To wait on Lady Wye—
She was a dumpy woman, tho'
Her family was high.

Now when two years had past away,
Her Lord took very ill,
And left her to her widowhood,
Of course more dumpy still.

Said John, I am a proper man,
And very tall to see;
Who knows, but now her Lord is low,
She may look up to me?

A cunning woman told me once,
Such fortune would turn up!
She was a kind of sorceress,
But studied in a cup!

So he walked up to Lady Wye,
And took her quite amaz'd,—
She thought, tho' John was tall enough,
He wanted to be rais'd.

But John—for why? she was a dame
Of such a dwarfish sort—
Had only come to bid her make
Her mourning very short.

Said he, your Lord is dead and cold,
You only cry in vain;
Not all the Cries of London now,
Could call him back again!

You'll soon have many a noble beau,
To dry your noble tears—
But just consider this, that I
Have follow'd you for years.

And tho' you are above me far,
What matters high degree,
When you are only four foot nine,
And I am six foot three!

For tho' you are of lofty race,
And I'm a low-born elf;
Yet none among your friends could say,
You match'd beneath yourself.

Said she, such insolence as this
Can be an common case!
Tho' you are in my service, sir,
Your love is out of place.

O Lady Wye! O Lady Wye!
Consider what you do;
How can you be so short with me,
I am not so with you!

Then ringing for her serving men,
They show'd him to the door;
Said they, you turn out better now,
Why didn't you before?

They strip'd his coat, and gave him kicks
For all his wages due;
And off, instead of green and gold,
He went in black and blue.

No family would take him in,
Because of this discharge;
So he made up his mind to serve
The country all at large.

Hurra! the Serjeant cried, and put
The money in his hand,
And with a shilling cut him off
From his paternal land.

For when his regiment went to fight
At Saragossa town,
A Frenchman thought he look'd too tall,
And so he cut him down!

CHARADE.

In the vaults above,
In the deep beneath,
They fable my First to dwell;
My Second is ocean's floor,
When no gales breathe
The billows to swell
My Whole enables human skill
To guide an element at will.

EPIGRAM.

When Harry was old, to Maria, he said,
"My dear, if you please, we will marry;"
Maria replied with a toss of her head:
"I never will wed thee, Old Harry!"

He waited till all her gay suitors were gone,
Then cried, "a fine dance they have led you;
The hand that I proffered, you treated with scorn,
And now the OLD HARRY must wed you!"

AN OBLIGING EPISTLE.

Sir—To avoid all proceedings unpleasant,
I beg you will pay what is due;
If you do you'll *oblige me* at present;
If you don't, then I must *oblige you*.

That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

I will relate a little anecdote that recently occurred. A lady, who was very remarkable for her regular attendance at church, was apparently quite engaged in her devotional exercises, but in fact was only taking her accustomed nap; in one of which she quite amused the good people and their minister. While the preacher was preaching the terrors of the law, and most of his congregation all attention, our lady, being asleep as usual, dreamed she was at home attending to her domestic affairs; she left her kitchen a moment, and returning, found her *chickens* in her *bread-tray!* she could contain no longer—but clapping her hands, and with a voice ladies only use at *home*, bawled out, *shew! shew!! shew!!!* The attention of preacher and people was at once directed to the point from whence such an unusual voice emanated, and it is needless to say that their risible powers were powerfully operated on, and that it was many minutes before they were sufficiently composed to resume the sober exercises of the day.—*Hancock Adv.*

When do you go to prayers?—Two boys belonging to the chaplain of two different men of war, entertained each other with an account of their respective manners of living. 'How often, Jack,' says one them, 'do you go to prayers?' 'We only pray,' replied Jack, 'when we are afraid of a storm, or are going to fight.'—'Aye,' says the former, 'there's some sense in that; but my master makes us go to prayers when there's no more occasion for it than to jump into the sea.'

Our running accounts with the merchant, grocer, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, and PRINTER, are generally like our sins, more than we think them to be.

CURRYING FAVOR.—A tanner, near Utica, advertises for the *favor of tanning and currying* the farmers' hides. It is said he will be refused by most of them.

SINGLE LIFE.—A man by the name of Single was lately convicted of bigamy and sentenced to several years confinement.

From the Boston Patriot.

SPARRING.

The following advertisements are copied from the Sentinel. The husband deals one straight forward blow. The wife seems to shower her blows thick and three-fold; there is an inuendo, however, in her epistle, that she does not care to be separated long from him, as she offers but one cent to have him kept from her.

Notice.—Whereas my wife Jane, has forsaken my bed and board, I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. *Benj. Hobart.*
Dorchester, August 11, 1828.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

I have left my husband I do declare,
And have on reason for to care—
By bread to gain, one child to maintain,
If I had the other then I'd count it gain.
He is not tall nor very slim,
If you see him once you'll know 'tis him.—
Benjamin Hobart is his name,
Rum and cider is his fame.
If you'll keep this man from me
Rewarded you shall be—
One cent down without the cost,
For I am safe if he is lost.
August 16th. *Jane Hobart.*

DETECTING ROGUES.

Our once famous Mr. Morehead is said to have declared in his pulpit, that he knew of a man in the congregation who stole his neighbour's wood, and that he was determined to throw his bible at the suspected thief; whereupon a certain man immediately dodged his head to avoid the blow. There is also a story of Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, the well known almanac maker. It is said, but we do not vouch for the truth of the story, that in a jovial company of his neighbors, one of them declared he had lost a small sum of money, and believed that some one of the persons present had stolen it. Ames told him he could identify the thief, if he was present, without searching the pockets. He ordered the large kitchen pot to be brought into the room, the old cock to be brought from the hen roost and placed in it with the lid on.—The room was then made perfectly dark and each person was directed to rub his hands on the bottom of the pot. If any one was guilty of the theft, when he touched the vessel Ames said the cock would crow.—The ceremony was finished, but the cock gave no token of the approach of the criminal. Come, said the astrologer, here must be some mistake, there is no thief among us, but let us look at your hands. On examination with a light, it was found that one person present had not rubbed his hand on the pot. The inference was too strong to be resisted, and the culprit pleaded guilty to the charge.—*Boston Courier.*

Advantages of an empty purse.—People may talk as they please about independence. Your only real independent man is he of the empty purse. What is the rise or fall of stocks to him? What cares he for commercial failures? What for high or low prices? What for commotions, revolutions, the decline and fall of empires;—Nothing. He smiles at the robber by night and the tax-gatherer by day, and regards the excise-man and pick-pocket with equal indifference.

AH, WHO CAN TELL HOW HARD IT IS TO CLIMB!—An Irishman, who was committed to Knatsford tread wheel for the space of a month, observed, at the expiration of his task: "What a great deal of fatigue and botheration it would have saved us poor creatures if they had invented it to go by steam like all other water mills; for, d—l burn me if I have not been going up stairs for this four weeks, but never could reach the chamber door at all, at all."

COURTSHIP.

A gentleman feeling a strong partiality for a young lady whose name was *Noyes*, was desirous, without the ceremony of a formal courtship, to ascertain her sentiments. For this purpose, he said to her one day—with that kind of air and manner which means either jest or earnest, as you choose to take it. "If I were to ask you whether you are under matrimonial engagements to any one, which part of your name [No-yes] might I take for an answer?"

"The first;" said she in the same tone.

"And were I to ask you if you were inclined to form such an engagement, should a person offer who loved you and was not indifferent to yourself; what part of your name might I then take as an answer?"

"The last."

"And if I tell you that I love you, and ask you to form such an engagement with *me*; then what part of your name may I take?"

"Oh then," replied the blushing girl, "take *the whole name*: as in such a case I would *cheerfully resign it for yours.*

"THE SPY UNMASKED."

Other lands have boasted of the patriotism of their men and women, but Americans have been comparatively silent. There are many individual instances of the heroic ardour of our people during the Revolution, which would tell well in history, but are left to linger in the recollection of succeeding generations. The following, from the new work entitled "The Spy Unmasked," exemplies one among the many striking examples of that love of liberty and undaunted spirit which characterised our countrywomen in the war of independence.

"A good lady—we know her when she had grown old—in 1775 lived on the sea-board, about a day's march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident, a rumour was spread in town and country, in and about there, that the *regulars* were on a march for that place, and would probably arrive in three hours at the farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might be well supposed, was in sad confusion—some were boiling with rage and full of fight, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons, one about 19 years of age, the other about 16, was seen by our informant preparing them to discharge their duty. The eldest she was able to equip in fine style; she took her husband's fowling-piece, "made for duck or plover," (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to Virginia) and with it the powder-horn and shot-bag; but the lad thinking the duck and goose shot not quite the size to kill regulars, his mother took a chisel, cut up her pewter spoons, hammered them into slugs, and put them into his bag, and he sat off in great earnest, but thought he would call one moment and see the parson, who said, "Well done, my brave boy—God preserve you"—and on he went in the way of his duty. The youngest was importunate for his equipments, but his mother could find nothing to arm him with but an old rusty sword; the boy seemed rather unwilling to risk himself with this alone, but lingered in the street, in a state of hesitation, when his mother thus upbraided him. 'You John H, what will your father say, if he hears that a child of his is afraid to meet the British? Go along—beg or borrow a gun, or you will find one, child—some coward, I dare say, will be running away; then take his gun and march forward, and if you come back, and I hear you have not behaved like a man, I shall carry the blush of shame on my face to the grave.' She then shut the door, wiped the tear from her eye, and waited the issue; the boy joined the march. Such a woman could not have cowards for her sons. Instances of refined and delicate pride and affection occurred at that period every day, in different places; and in fact, this disposition and feeling was then so common, that it now operates as one great cause of our not having more acts of this kind recorded. What few there are remembered should not be lost. Nothing great or glorious was ever achieved which woman did not act in, advise or consent to."

PROBLEM.

An Eagle, at the North Pole, on looking towards the South, espied a Dove, which was immovably fixed directly over the point in which the meridian of Cape Horn and the parallel of 60 degrees, South latitude, intersect each other. Urged by his natural rapacity, he started instantly for the Dove, and flew in the direction which the meridian of the Cape indicated at the moment of starting, (without regard to the diurnal motion of the Earth) at the following rate, to wit: In the first hour, 320 miles; second hour, 316, and so on, continuing to decrease 4 miles each hour until he reached the dove. How many revolutions will the Earth have performed, in the interval, between the time of the Eagle's starting, and that of his pouncing on the Dove? What Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, Dukedoms, Duchies, States, Rivers, Lakes, Bays, Seas, and Oceans, did he pass over in his flight? What was the nature of the curve, described by his shadow, on the surface of the land and water? and at what points did the curve cut the several Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, &c. passed over? also, at what points did the curve cut the parallel of every tenth degree of latitude between the Pole and the Point over which the Dove was suspended? MATHO.

THE VULTURE'S POWER OF SIGHT.

Professor Lichenstein remarked when travelling in South Africa, that if an animal chanced to die in the very midst of the most desert wilderness, in less than half an hour there was seen, high in the zenith, a number of minute objects descending in spiral wheels, and increasing in visible magnitude at every revolution. These are soon discovered to be a flight of vultures, which must have observed from a height, viewless to the human eye, the dropping of the animal immediately marked out for prey.

NEW INSECT.

The *ground pearl*, which abounds in many of the West India Islands, and was formerly supposed to be a fossile, has been proved by the researches of the Rev. L. Guilding, to be the nidus of a living insect. This new insect, which is supposed to be a parasite on the great ant of the West Indies, is remarkable, as not being provided with a mouth, its food being conveyed through a tube in each of the four claws. The animal also has the power of throwing out long filaments from its body in dry weather, supposed to be with the view of attracting moisture for its preservation. An interesting paper was recently read, describing this insect, by Mr. Guilding, before the Linnean Society.

The Fish called Centronotus, or Prickly-back.—In the course of last Wednesday night, a fish was taken, in a seine, at Coney Island, near New York, by Mr. Van Sickler, that is very rarely seen in the New York market. Its weight is 22 pounds. It is not remembered that any more than two individuals of the species have ever been caught here before: one of these amounted to somewhat more than 6 pounds, and the other went a little higher. The present specimen must of course be considered as huge and very uncommon. It has been figured in Mitchill's Memoir on the Fishes of New York, plate 3, figure 9; and a full description annexed in the first volume of the New York Philosophical Transactions, pages 490—492. That gentleman not finding this superb fish described in the book, called it Prickly-back, from a row of 7 or 8 strong prickles in front of the dorsal fin, and the dissectors named it Crab-eater, because the stomach contained twenty spotted sand crabs, besides other creatures. Dr. Mitchill pronounces it, from actual experiment, to be a first rate fish for the table.

RURAL ECONOMIST.

RAW POTATOES BAD FOR MILCH COWS.

The following article taken from a foreign magazine has been copied lately into the American Farmer and the New England Farmer:

"Many farmers are in the habit of giving raw potatoes to all kinds of stock; but they are of a watery and griping nature, and accidents have frequently happened from their use, before the cattle have become accustomed to them. For milch cows they are very bad, purging them, and rendering their milk too thin and poor, even for suckling. If given raw to fatten oxen, good hay and bean meal should be allowed, to counteract the watery quality of the roots. There is, however, much difference in the nature of potatoes, and the mealy approach nearest to the nature of corn, the yellow afford the strongest nutriment.—*Scotch Magazine.*

POSTS FOR FENCES.

A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer has found, by a number of experiments, that posts for fences cut from full grown trees, will not decay so soon as those cut from young trees—and that posts taken from the butt cut of a tree will not last more than half so long as those made from the third and fourth cuts from the ground. He says posts made from the butts of young chesnuts generally last over twenty years. When the butts are used, the top end should be set in the ground.

To Kill Bed-Bugs.—Mix snuff and grease, and put a little of it into the joints, holes and crevices of the bedstead.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL K. BARTLESON and JAMES HARMER, jr. trading under the firm of Bartleson & Harmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

SAM'L. K. BARTLESON,
JAMES HARMER, jr.

August 15, 1828.

N. B. Those having claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to Samuel K. Bartleson, who is duly authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm. JAMES HARMER, jr.

aug. 16—tf

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 60 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ANN COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends, that she has opened a SCHOOL, at the South East corner of Third and Wood streets, entrance from Wood. The course of instruction comprises the following branches:

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with use of the Maps, History and Needlework, if required. For terms apply as above.

Aug. 23—8t

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next. No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

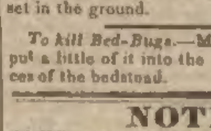
Aug. 23—6m

W. E. & D. R. ASHTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their patrons and the public generally, that the duties of their Seminaries will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September. Aug. 23—2t

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,



HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENITIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable wall made BLINDS, of various sizes equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST,
No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 205 South Fifth street, between Pine and Lombard streets.

THE Academical duties will be resumed in both Departments on Monday, the 25th of August. The course of instruction will embrace Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the various branches of the Mathematics, &c.

Cards may be had containing the terms, &c. and references obtained, by applying at the Academy.

WILLIAM M. COLLOM,
Aug. 16—2t* Principal.

MUSIC.

200 SUPERIOR toned musical tortoise shell Boxes, just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, first door above the Indian King Tavern, between Second and Third streets.

Also, an elegant assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Silver Ware.

Aug. 16—2t* WILLIAM BAILY.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 nick 526 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 94 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street.

june 15—tf

FOR SALE,
A NUMBER OF CANADIAN HORSES, apply at the Rock Tavern, North Second street, near Race, where they will remain for a few days.

aug. 20—4t

"HYGEIAN FOUNT."

"More Health presides, of roseate hue,
Her Brethren gem'd with morning dew."

THE PHILADELPHIA BATHS,

Corner of George & Seventh streets, near Chesnut-st.

SINCE the 1st of June this splendid establishment has been in operation, and its success has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the proprietor. Presenting a front of 50 feet on Seventh, and 80 on George street, and built with classic taste, it may with truth be pronounced one of the ornaments of our fair city. Its location, too, in the vicinity of all the fashionable promenades where beauty, taste and fashion resort, renders it, indeed, an invaluable acquisition. The northern section, with a double range of elegant Bathing Rooms, an ample Shower Bath, a superb suit of Parlours, all amply furnished, and a separate entrance, is appropriated exclusively to the LADIES—the attendants are respectable females.

The southern section, including the extensive back range, accommodates the Gentlemen. Here too, are double ranges of Bathing Rooms and a bar Room, all provided with every thing requisite. A Reservoir 26 by 10 feet, in which the water is tempered by steam, and may be raised to the height of six feet, furnishes to youth an opportunity of learning the highly important and useful art of swimming. An experienced Swimming Master attends this Bath, who has already given lessons to a great number of Boys, who otherwise might have found, as many of their companions have, a watery grave!

Elegant Italian marble finely wrought, and copper ingeniously plated with Banca tin, constitute the Bathing vessels, fifty in number. Four Shower Baths, sufficiently large for immersion, are attached to the gentlemen's section.

The boiler and its machinery are placed in a building in the rear, detached from the Bath. The heated water is propelled into a vast reservoir on the top of this building, and from thence distributed to the numerous Baths in such proportion as the bather wishes.

To descant on the importance of using the Bath would be folly—the *faculty* recommended it, and *experience* proves its *utility*. We respectfully invite those who have not called to pay us a visit, and trust that those who *have* will feel disposed to call again.

The Baths are open every day, Sundays excepted, from an early hour until 11 at night. On Sundays they close at 10 A. M. and open at 7 P. M. aug. 20—6t

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
SAMUEL BURKART

HAS removed his Brush Manufactory from No. 56 North Front street, to No. 55½ North Third street, one door below Arch street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Brushes, which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as heretofore. Aug. 23—3t*

PLASTERING LATH.

700,000 SAWED Plastering Lath, 1½ inches wide, 4 feet in length, of good quality, sawed to order, for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers, by

C. & W. MAULE,
Aug. 23—3t No. 223 North Front street.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 48 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves

aug 4—tf

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

PROMPTED and encouraged by numerous friends, who know my qualifications and pretensions, I respectfully offer myself a candidate at the ensuing general election, for the office of County Commissioner.

My revolutionary and other military services are herewith submitted. Should you, on a full view and due reflection, deem me worthy your votes and interest, the kindness will ever be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and fellow-citizen,

CHRISTIAN HUBBERT.

For the information of the public, the following testimonials of my revolutionary conduct and services are published:

Extract of a letter from Peter Frailey, Esq. Prothonotary of Schuylkill County, to his friend, Christian Hubbert, dated

Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, 7
September 10th, 1827. }

Dear Sir—Agreeable to a request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, I now transmit to you a certificate, of which you may make such use as you think proper.

I do hereby certify, that Christian Hubbert served with me as a private soldier in a Rifle Company raised in Germantown, in the Revolutionary War, commanded by Captain Noah Townsend, attached to a Rifle Regiment, commanded by Col. Timothy Matlack. That the Regiment was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton in 1777, in the beginning of January, and that during two months served in the Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, in the Revolutionary Army, and we hereby certify that Christian Hubbert was an associate and fellow-soldier in said Regiment, and that he conducted himself well, and gave satisfaction to the Officers he served under, as will more fully appear by his honorable discharge from the service, granted by General Anthony Wayne.

Philadelphia, 7th September, 1827.

JAMES E. SMITH,
Late a Captain in said Regiment.
JACOB STREMBECK.
GEORGE KELLER.

This is to certify, that the bearer, Christian Hubbert, Gunner, having served in the Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, during the term of his enlistment, is now discharged the service of the United States of America.

Given at Trenton, this 16th day of January, 1781.

Signed, ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.

Aug. 23—tf

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK
THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sunday, at 5 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant and cool passage of only 24 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Offices, No. 21 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hinchman's City Hotel, and 9 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.

May 3—tf

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,

No. 179 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. june 28—3mo

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 39 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Dorrance street, to No. 39 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 31—tf MYERS BUSCH.

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 176 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Sweeper's Alley, running from second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS MARLEY, Ben. Coppersmith, 70 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, brewing, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Lead Spatter*, *Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—2y

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

MOORE HALL MILL.
TO RENT.

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 55 Market street.

JAMES WOOD, M. H.

march 1—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by

CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Broad Street.

april 26—1y

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 137, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.

march 19—6m*

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 233 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.

July 5—3m

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

ENNION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. June 8th, 1828—tf

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at $1 12 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily to the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 2 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of

Writing Paper, from $3 to $8 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $1 50 to $4
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $3 75 to $7 per ream, together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery Ticket, Folio Post, Map, Book Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Also, a constant supply of Standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.

june 21—tf

CLOAKS.

FOR SALE, wholesale or retail, at No. 41 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of Men's and Boy's Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS.
Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS.
do. Bombazet and cloth } CLOAKS.
Children's Circassian and Tartan } CLOAKS.

The above comprise the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of country merchants and other purchasers.

Also, an elegant assortment of fine and superfine ingrained CARPETING, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. J. & E. SHARPLESS.

July 19—4m

A THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the Subscriber, near Coatesville, on the night of the 5th inst. a sorrel horse of gay appearance, switch tail, all his feet white, about 15 hands high, and six years old; he is singularly marked on the near shoulder, with a roan or grey blaze from the knee to the wither. A reward of

TEN DOLLARS

Will be given for information where the horse can be had, and reasonable expenses paid if brought home, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the conviction of the thief, (a considerable reward is likewise paid by the County of Chester for the conviction of Horse thieves.) JAMES DICKENSON.

Aug. 16—3t* Coatesville, Chester County, Pa.

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 25th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibson's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Post Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.

june 14—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost merited success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James M. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 316 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 36 Chesnut street.

feb 18—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafreitey, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Phila. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6ms

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 160 FINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

Dr. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6ms

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
142 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Brek & Son, 148 North Front street.
Edwin T. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. June 14—3mo

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX
MANUFACTORY,

No. 87 North Seventh street.

AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the neatest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 9—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beckman, 331 Lombard street; John Tappan, 87 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 319 Grand street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Morris; John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,
may 31—6m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

LAND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
AND HOUSE OF
General Information, Office of Loans, &c.

WE have for the last three years been engaged in the Land, Letting, Agency, Commission, Collecting, and Mercantile Intelligence Business, viz.—For the sale of improved and unimproved Lands, Farms, Building Lots, Houses, &c. in all parts of the State, the Union, and adjoining Territories, where owners and others concerned in Lands, &c. can send a description of their property, prices and terms of payment, to be recorded in books kept for that purpose, and thereby enable purchasers to acquire information respecting Real Estate, and to effect sales if required; to act as Agent for letting Houses, Stores, Farms, and other property; to procure Money on Bond and Mortgage; to attend to all Agencies conn